THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 40.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

IT is calculated that the general condition of the crop in the whole of the Bombay Presidency is far from satisfactory, great damages having been caused by locusts, caterpillars and blight. The Shikarpore District has suffered a great deal from this plague. On the 29th ultimo, a large swarm of locusts alighted on fields and gardens in Sukkur and its vicinity, and caused serious damage to the crops.

"The Position of Women among the Early Christians" is the title of an article in the *Contemporary Review* for September, 1889. The facts disclosed are not only interesting but instructive. They show that Hindu civilization and development in respect to the treatment of women have not been near so bad as is too often supposed by some hasty people.

THE water-works at Delhi, which were about to be put in hand, have been postponed till the arrival of Prince Albert Victor, by whom it is intended that they shall be inaugurated.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a grant of five lakhs for expenditure during the present financial year on the works of the Delhi-Kalka Railway.

ACCORDING to a recent ruling of the Government, all the stations on the Sind section the North-Western Railway are to be considered as situated on the external frontier of British India.

A CONTEMPORARY writes :—"Lamenting their grievances and requesting an investigation into the murder of the late Maharao, the Ranies of Kotah submitted a kharita to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana ; but that officer refused to accept it, and returned it. Colonel Walter is now at Simla. Lord Lansdowne, it is hoped, will inquire why the Agent rejected the kharita from the Ranies."

IN Cashmere the trade in shawls is becoming less and less lucrative. Last year the value of the shawls, sent from Cashmere to other parts of India, fell from 12½ to 6 lacs of rupees. Going on at this rate, the once-flourishing shawltrade threatens to disappear in a few years.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales declared, at a recent meeting of the Damien Memorial Fund, that the prime object of the Fund would be to provide India with its 250,000 lepers, and the Committee are intensely desirous that the supreme importance of the matter should be understood, and liberal donations made. Subscriptions for the Fund may be sent to Sir Algernon Bortharik, Bart, M. P., 139, Piccadilly, or to the Honorary Secretaries, Damien Fund, Marlborough House. Any subscription to be applied exclusively for the treatment of leprosy in India, must be sent with that proviso.

WHAT is known as the *Rast Goftar* defamation case, in which the editor and proprietor of the *Kaisar-i-Hind* charges the editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar* (both Bombay Guzerati newspapers) with publishing two letters containing untrue and defamatory statements, being adjourned for the next time, the editor of the *Rast Goftar* is now proceeding against the proprietors and editor of a third Guzerati paper, the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, for libel, and claims Rs. 20,000 damages. The plaint alleges that the defendant reproduced from an obscure vernacular paper a libellous paragragh, asserting that the plaintiff had endeavoured to get Rs. 30,000 out of the Bhownugger Durbar on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, alleging that they did so in order to say that the report must be untrue in the plaintiff's interest, but really "out of malice to the plaintiff, and with the object of widely circulating the false statements against him." The plaint continues : "The *Jame Jamshed* article has been widely read by the community to which the plaintiff belongs, and the attention of a large number of the plaintiff's friends, acquaintances, co-religionists, and others has been called to the allegations made against the plaintiff, which otherwise they would never have heard of, and the plaintiff says he has been thereby much damaged."

TUESDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

LORD REAY laid the foundation-stone of the Hospital for Women and Children at Nassick on Thursday. He returned to Bombay on Friday.

THE *Scientific American* contains the following : "To expel mosquitos take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitos, and they will not return, even though the windows should be left open all night." The burning of camphor at Puja times every evening is condemned as an old absurd prejudice by go-ahead Young Bengal.

THE following is a synopsis of the returns of the operations of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the month of September last :—Total number of convictions, 536 ; number of horses, wounded, lame or otherwise ill-conditioned, 163 ; number of bullocks, wounded, lame or otherwise, 424 ; number of buffaloes, wounded, lame or otherwise ill-conditioned, 1 ; number of birds, cruelly carried, 7. Total amount of fines inflicted, Rs. 1,080-8.

THE Punjab Government has notified to all Commissioners and Superintendents of the Divisions in the Province that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has had under consideration the question of admission of members of local bodies to the Lieutenant-Governor's Durbar, and has ruled that all Honorary Magistrates are entitled to a seat in the Lieutenant-Governor's Durbar, and during their term of office, all Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Municipal Committees and all Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of District and Local Boards. Whether other members of Municipal Committees or District Boards shall be invited to attend at a Lieutenant Governor's Durbar will be decided as occasion arises, with reference to the character of the Durbar and the accommodation available. This restriction of admitting municipal members to the Durbar, it is believed, does not affect those members of the local bodies who, by virtue of their other public positions, have already been recognised as Durbaris. These new rules must be read, we suppose, with an eye open to the recent election of a chaprassi as Municipal Commissioner for Lahore."

AFTER much correspondence extending over thirteen months, the Madras Government has come to the decision that the subordinates of the Forest Department should wear uniform, and the Board of Revenue and the two Conservators of Forests are to consult about the matter, draw up rules, and submit them for the sanction of Government. According to the latter, the best material for Forest Guards' uniforms is that known as green shikar mission cloth. Each guard is to have a leather waist-belt with a circular brass buckle bearing the words "Madras Forest Department" engraved or embossed on it, and a sling for a marking axe, while to the left breast of the coat a cloth badge is to be attached bearing the words "Forest Guard" in white letters. For Foresters and Rangers, a somewhat similar uniform, but of better material, will be prescribed.

THE latest thing in railway inventions appears to be one by which the rails of street or steam railways may be welded together by electricity after being placed in position. A dynamo propels over the tracks an electric welding machine, which welds the rails into one continuous line after it passes over them. It is proposed to have at every 100 feet a break, to allow for expansion, &c.

THERE is to be a revolution in umbrellas in England, a new patent having been taken out for a transparency that will enable folks to see where they are going on dark, rainy, stormy days when the gingham is lowered before them.

THE Nepal Durbar proposes sending Ambassador to India, during Prince Albert Victor's visit, to pay the respects of the ruler of the State and of the principal Ministers to His Royal Highness.

THE Rev. W. Carlile, founder of the Church Army, writes that trained nurses in England are anxious to come out to India when the Leper Homes are opened.

WEDNESDAY 16TH OCTOBER.

THE Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenancy Bills will be passed before the end of the Simla session. The Municipal and Village Sanitation Acts, which are not urgent measures, will be left over until the Legislative Council re-assembles at Calcutta in the first week of December.

THE further hearing of the charge against the Mohunt of Tripati has been adjourned to the 4th November, on the ground that the counter-charges preferred by the Mohunt against the four dismissed servants of the temple—which are being investigated by the police—rendered a further adjournment indispensable. Witnesses had been gathered together from such distant places as Bombay and Oudh, and the complainant's Counsel strongly objected to the postponement, but the Magistrate decided that it was essentially necessary on public grounds from the reports made by the police. The case promises to occupy some time in the hearing; the documentary evidence, it is said, forms three cart-loads. During the recent great festival at Tripati, much popular sympathy was expressed for the Mohunt. The *Madras Times* publishes a rumour that the police in their recent inquiries have obtained information tending materially to alter the complexion of the Tripati Temple case and support some of the charges made by the Mohunt against his four dismissed servants, who may yet stand charged with the Mohunt as principals in a joint crime.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"If our correspondents are correctly informed, the disaffected Shinwaris have again shown their teeth to some effect. We are told that on the 26th ultimo a body of the Ameer's troops of all arms, about 1,000 in number, under orders of General Ghulam Haider, marched, according to an Afghan correspondent, from Sarobi to Darrai Nazian, to destroy the crops and burn the villages of the rebel Sangu Khel Shinwaris. Fortunately for them, the Shinwaris had somehow obtained early information of the intended raid, and after hurriedly cutting their jowar crop, they sent it up to the hills loaded on their cattle. On the evening of the day that this operation was concluded, the Ameer's troops came on the scene, and at once firing commenced on both sides. A resalder and a captain of the Amir's battery, and twelve soldiers and many aljars, are said to have been killed and wounded, and the Amir's troops at once returned to Sarobi. The casualties among the Shinwaris are not known. They are however said to have fought bravely; and there will doubtless be shortly some more serious work."

NEW rules have been published regulating the submission of petitions addressed to the Government of India. Public bodies or private persons must send petitions through local Governments, though they may forward simultaneously a copy direct to the Government of India. In the case of officers in civil employ, each must petition separately through the head of his office. Local Governments are given certain latitude about withholding petitions; but in such cases they must inform the petitioners of their reasons for so doing.

A PATIALIA telegram, dated the 10th October, states :—"A grand Durbar was held this morning, on the assumption by His Highness the Maharajah of the administration. Great enthusiasm was manifested. His Highness addressed the Durbar in an admirable speech. Sir Dewa Singh alluded with gratitiude to the manner in which the Council's services had been acknowledged, and the generous treatment he and his colleagues had received. The Prime Minister expressed the gratification of officials and subjects alike at His Highness's accession, and their devotion and fidelity. *Nuzzers* were presented, and a royal salute announced the auspicious beginning of the reign of Maharajah Rajindar Singh."

SURGEON G. JAMESON, Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, from 14th ultimo, until relieved by Dr. R. MacLeod ; Assistant Surgeon Behary Lal Chakravarti, Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, being appointed Resident Surgeon in his stead, in addition to his own duties.

THURSDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

THE POLICE AND THE POST OFFICE.—Recently a Currency Note for Rs. 200 was reported stolen from the Currency Office at Lahore. The police, after making inquiries, suspected an *employe* of the office, but having failed to find the note in the accused's possession, proceeded to make enquiries from the postal authorities with the view of ascertaining whether the accused had sent any registered letter or parcel after the theft of the note, as it was believed that he may have sent the note to some of his relatives by post. The Post Masters of Lahore and Mian Mir refused to give the desired information, and the matter was, the other day, referred to the Post-Master-General, and the latter has now asked the police authorities to show reasons why they should not be prevented from searching post office records. The police have been obliged to refer the matter to the court to issue the necessary orders in the matter.

Indian Engineering says:—"The Calcutta Corporation Engineer in England on leave has been banqueted at the St. Stephen's Club, and has written to the *Times*, protesting against the hasty jumping at conclusions of that journal's Calcutta correspondent *in re* disposal of the city refuse and sewage. The correspondent pins his faith to incinerators; Mr. Kimber points out that it is proposed to establish them within a populated area upon which refuse would be deposited, and get a fair chance of generating disease pending incineration, whereas, under existing arrangements, it is carried fully two miles away from inhabited country. It is more likely than not that incineration will cost more than does the system now pursued, whereat occasion will be given to already heavily burdened and grumbling ratepayers to blaspheme. Incinerators in Bombay have not proved successful, chiefly because of the difficulty offered by the excessively saturated condition of the refuse during the rainy season. The Calcutta rainy season continues for four months; and during its continuance, the city refuse becomes 50 per cent heavier, and even less cinerable than ordinarily. The *Times'* correspondent has probably discovered by this time that a *sub-janta wallah* may yet know very little about sanitary engineering.

THE Calcutta Zoological Gardens, which have now been in existence for 13 years, appear from the report for 1888-89 to be in an eminently progressive condition in all respects. The income during the year was Rs. 52,737 against Rs. 45,279 in 1887-88, while the expenditure was Rs. 41,458 against Rs. 43,992; the opening balance was Rs. 1,286, and the closing balance Rs. 11,278. The number of visitors was 111,573 against 108,041, exclusive of students and children admitted free. Amongst the accessions were a consignment of animals and birds from the Zoological Society's Garden in London, a Rusa deer from Hamburg, and several tigers. The Lieutenant-Governor has suggested to the Committee of Management the desirability of publishing a hand-book from their records and the recollections of their able Superintendent regarding the management of animals, birds, &c. in confinement, and their treatment in sickness, as such a brochure would be of great use to the numerous noblemen and other persons who maintain a collection of animals or birds.

NOTWITHSTANDING the disfavour with which the scheme is viewed by the Madras Government, the Viceroy has acceded to the request of the French Government and sanctioned provisionally the construction of a direct line of railway from Pondicherry to Cuddalore to run through French territory for about 13 miles. The advantages claimed for the line by the French Government are that it will aid in developing the commercial relations between British territory and Pondicherry and secure great advantage to the former.

"A CURIOUS case of murder, in which a native woman was sentenced to be hanged, was brought before the Chief Court the other day on appeal. The accused was alleged to have once made an attempt to murder her husband by poisoning him with arsenic, but as the poison was not administered in sufficient quantity, the would be victim recovered after showing slight symptoms. On a second occasion, however, the accused gave him a large dose of arsenic, and the man died. The woman's plea was that a Jat, with whom she was intimate, had induced her to give her husband something which she did not believe was poison, but had thought that it was a charm, and as charms are generally believed to be efficacious in cases of this kind, she gave it to her husband to eat, so that it might lead him to overlook her faults. The Chief Court took rather a favourable view of her plea, and commuted her sentence to transportation for life.

FRIDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

APROPOS of the much talked-of Census work in Simla, the Lahore paper writes:—"It would be interesting to know how the special Census Committee of Simla intend to proceed. Mr. Bancroft, the General Superintendent, has resigned, owing, it is said, to not being able to obtain definite instruction, an office, or office establishment; and it is an open secret that the census officers, who lately undertook the distribution and collection of the census forms, did not find it altogether a very agreeable task. The circles assigned to each were exceedingly large, and of the remuneration agreed upon, one fifth was swallowed up by incidental charges, such as horse hire, &c., which they did not in the least anticipate. One of the census officers, after undertaking the duty of going half-through it, left the station; and a great deal of difficulty will be experienced in completing his half-finished work. Altogether there has been a general split in the census camp; and the most satisfactory way out of the difficulty seems to be to accept the suggestion put forward that certain census officers, who know the preliminaries, be allowed to do the entire work, with adequate remuneration. They should also be specifically instructed as to what is exactly required of them, and the form in which the tabulation, &c., should be worked out. The filled-in forms are now lying in the Municipal office, where it appears to be nobody's duty to push matters forward. Yet it was said that the census would be completed in two months!"

UMRA KHAN, of Jundol, it is reported, had not succeeded, up to the beginning of this month, in capturing the fort of Bargholi from Fam Jan. He had, however, taken advantage of the absence of his enemy in Bargholi from his home at Barun to send a secret expedition to the latter place, where, in the fightings which ensued, Fam Jan's wife is said to have been killed. Fam Jan arrived with reinforcements later and captured Umrakhan's men. He set these free, however, after taking their arms and uniform. It is stated that this lenient treatment of the prisoners has encouraged Umra Khan in the belief that his rival is weary of fighting, and that he has once more sent a party to offer terms on which he will consent to make peace. These terms include the surrender of the fort of Bargholi to Umra Khan.

THE last number of the *Gazette of India* contains the following "Observations" by the Government of India in the Public Works Department on the reorganization of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways:—Under the present organisation of the Superior Revenue establishment, it has been found that salaries have tended to increase by mere lapse of time, and that in many cases officers are paid more than is commensurate with the duties which they perform. This result was the necessary outcome of a system under which increments have been permitted to accrue annually, and promotions from class to class have been frequently made at regular intervals of time, no definite rule having been laid down that certain classes of posts exist, and that certain rates of pay shall attach to those posts. The effect has been brought prominently to the notice of Government by the fact that, up to the present time, officers of the Superior Revenue establishment have obtained far more rapid promotion than officers of the Engineer establishment. After due consideration and after consulting the managers of State Railways, by whom the incremental scale has been generally condemned, the Government has determined to lay down for the Superior Revenue establishment of each State Railway a cadre or fixed number of posts, and to adopt an organisation of classes and grades assimilated to that of the Engineer establishment. The classes correspond to the three classes of the Engineer establishment; and by allowing several grades of pay to each class it is possible to provide for reasonable promotion within the classes, to meet the fair claims of merit, of importance of duties, and of length of service, while at the same time a distinct line of demarcation is drawn between the salaries paid for the different classes of duties performed by the three classes of supervising officers, district officers, and assistants.

THE attempt of an American gentleman, Mr. Rockhill, to enter Thibet from China has proved a failure. When within thirty days' journey of Lhassa, he was rudely attacked, his baggage seized, and he was compelled to turn back to China, which he only reached after enduring great hardships.

AT a banquet given on Monday night to the President and ex-President of the Indian National Council, Mr. Caine was present. He made an extraordinary speech, in which he denounced the exclusion of natives sharing in the Government. He unlogised the native press.

SATURDAY 19TH OCTOBER.

A NATIVE vakil, named Chagganlal Soonderjee, has brought very serious allegations against the Thakore of Bhownugger, which are to be inquired into, the Political Agent having called on the accuser to substantiate his charges.

IT is stated that Chakir Pasha has forbidden Christian representatives from Crete to attend the Royal wedding *fetes* at Athens.

A CONTEMPORARY understands that his Highness the Raja of Cochin sent an invitation by telegram to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, through his Excellency Lord Connemara, to visit Cochin during his Indian tour. The Raja of Cochin received a telegram in reply from his Excellency the Governor, intimating that the invitation was received too late as the programme of the Prince's tour has already been finally arranged. But we are told his Excellency will use his influence for the accomplishment of the desire expressed by his Highness the Raja of Cochin.

THE Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1887-88, just issued amongst the Parliamentary papers, is more than usually interesting. It contains, in an appendix, a despatch from Lord Cross to the Government of India, dated January 10, 1889, enclosing a very valuable minute from Sir Henry Yule on the subject of sanitation in India. Sir Henry complains that for the last quarter of a century these reports have been regularly made, reviewed in an able manner by the Army Sanitary Committee, and straightway forgotten. Sir Henry adds that "the gradual but persistent carrying out of local sanitary reforms, and the judgment of the adequacy of the provision made for that object, cannot be left to depend ultimately upon the votes of a municipal majority. It is indeed an essential part of the duty of a municipality to carry out such reforms for the benefit of the locality; but the importance of the results of such measures, and the consequence of their being neglected, extend far beyond their local bearings."

AN American paper thus tells us how Edison happened to invent the Phonograph: "The phonograph is the wonder of the world, and one of the few inventions which envious rivals have not charged Edison with having stolen. In fact, even his bitterest rivals for fame, all of whom appear to harbour the idea that it is their duty to detract from his reputation for genius and honesty, as a rule concede that 'Edison did really invent the phonograph.' It is an interesting story how he came to invent it. Many years ago, when Edison was still at Menlo Park and working night and day for fame, he devoted months to perfecting the telephone, and undoubtedly did more than any other inventor to make it practical by introducing the carbon plate into the transmitter. While experimenting on diaphrams for the telephone. Edison had constructed a number of small sheepskin drumheads, to test their value as diaphrams as compared with metal and other substances. "To some of these sheepskin diaphrams he had attached a small metal needle, which was intended to project towards the magnet and assist in conveying the vibrations caused by the human voice. The sheepskin diaphragms did not fulfil Edison's expectations and he discarded them, and, as usual with appliances he decides to be useless, they were thrown aside to be removed with other rubbish.

"HIS assistants soon discovered that by holding the sheepskin diaphrams in front of their mouths and emitting a guttural sound between the lips a peculiar noise approaching music could be produced. It was something similar to the alleged music produced by covering a comb with thin paper and humming a tune on it. In passing one of the men engaged in playing on a diaphragm one day, Edison playfully attempted to stop the noise by touching the projecting metal pin with his finger, and no sooner had he done so than he gave one of his peculiar starts. 'Eh! What's that?' said he, which so astonished the performer that he dropped the diaphragm. 'Do that again,' said the 'Wizard,' and it was repeated, and his finger touched the pin to his evident delight. He went about for some time asking one after another of his assistants to hum or sing against the diaphragm, and finally he got them to talking against it, he all the time touching the pin lightly with his finger 'I have it,' finally, and he retired to his den and commenced drawing diagrams for new machinery, which his assistants speedily made, and a few days later the first phonograph was put together. It was a crude affair, the pin making an impression on wax and it talked imperfectly, but it did well enough to show Edison that he was on the right track, and he rapidly improved it until now it is very nearly perfection."

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1889.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

In a recent issue we discussed one of the questions raised in the debate upon the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. A few other subjects of importance which were touched upon in the course of the debate deserve notice. There are the salt tax, the reduction of civil expenditure, the famine insurance fund, and the incidence of taxation in this country. With regard to the salt tax, Mr. Bradlaugh, we see, condemned strongly the enhancement which took place, in the last year of Lord Dufferin's administration. Sir George Campbell had given notice of a motion which, among other things, regretted the recent increase of taxation on such a necessary of life as salt; but the rules of the House did not permit him to bring forward his resolution in Committee. It is well-known that Sir George has always entertained strong views on the subject of the salt tax. When the late lamented Sir Ashley Eden, as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, suggested a small increase in the salt tax, Sir George Campbell, who was then President of the Council, remarked that he would rather cut off his right hand than give his assent to such a measure. It is, however, a great pity that a sensible and unprejudiced man like Mr. Bradlaugh should have in his place in the House of Commons spoken against the taxation on salt. We know very well that the salt tax stinks in the nostrils of sentimental philanthropists; but in considering the merits of this impost we should consider the circumstances of the country and its people. We admit that according to the abstract principles of the economical science it is objectionable to tax a necessary of life. But does not England, the great apostle of free trade, tax tea, which is a necessary of life with the English people? Then, the poorer classes of this country ought to make some contribution towards the expenses of the Government which protects their life and property, and the salt tax which is a capitation tax, is certainly the least objectionable form that can be devised for the purpose. Again, the salt tax has this great advantage that it can be easily collected and is not productive of injustice, hardship and oppression. When Lord Ripon reduced the salt tax in 1882 we felt it our duty to strongly protest against the reduction as involving a wanton sacrifice of most unobjectionable revenue. We then pointed out that if it was necessary to reduce the salt tax at all, it should have been reduced in Bombay and Madras, in which Presidencies it had been increased by Sir John Strachey, in order to realise his dream of equalizing the salt duties throughout India. The increase of the salt tax had undoubtedly created great dissatisfaction among the people of Madras and Bombay, and it ought to have been taken off by Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring. But instead of doing so, they reduced the salt duty throughout India—a measure which caused an immense relief to the Government without giving any appreciable relief to the people. It was urged at the time that the reduction of the duty would as a matter of fact strengthen the financial position of the Government. It was nothing more than a specious argument. The simple truth is, that, instead of strengthening the financial position, the reduction of the salt duty considerably weakened it. The expectation that the loss caused by the reduction would be made up by increased consumption was not realised; and the return to the old rate which, in the circumstances of a country like India, was sooner or later inevitable, has naturally caused much dissatisfaction among the people. It will be remembered that in the Financial Statement made by Sir David Barbour in March last he anticipated a possible falling off in the consumption of salt in 1888-89; but this anticipation was not realised in continental India, though there was a large decrease in Burma where the duty was raised at once from three annas to one rupee per maund.

With regard to the cost of the Civil Departments, Sir John Gorst, in making his statement, did not hold out much hope of its reduction. He said:—"One hears a great deal of general declamation about the extravagance of the Government of India, accompanied by general exhortations to economy and retrenchment. Now, I do not think poeple ever reflect that in every civilized State there are always two antagonistic operations going on. On the one hand there is always a copy for revision of establishments and for reduction of expenditure; and on the other there is always a tendency to increase Government expenditure and Government establishments in consequence of the demand that Government should do more work for the people. The Finance Committee in India has gone carefully over the different kinds of expenditure and has recommended a vast number of reductions under various heads." Well, the question is, why should not the economies recommended by Sir Charles Elliott's Committee be effected without further delay? If all the reductions proposed by that committee were carried out, the savings would amount to something like a crore and a-half of rupees. Sir John Gorst announced in the course of his speech that a despatch was about to be sent out by the Secretary of State asking that a statement might be furnished to him showing which of the recommendations have been carried out and which not, and setting forth the reasons why those have not yet been carried out. We hope that the Government of India's reply to this despatch will be published in this country in order to enable the public to see which of the recommendations of the Finance Committee have not been carried out, and if not, why not. Sir John Gorst also alluded to the small departmental Committee which had been appointed by Lord Cross last year to enquire into the Home Charges of India. When the constitution of this committee was announced we ventured to predict that its labours would not be productive of any result worth the name and our prediction has been verified. The truth is, that the task of effecting reductions in the expenditure of India is not an easy one. All experience shows that any Government that is determined to carry out a policy of rigorous retrenchment will find itself beset by the most formidable difficulties. Devoted friends of economy in the abstract not unfrequently become its bitter assailants when the particular economy proposed happens to touch some branch of expenditure in which they themselves, either from pecuniary or philanthropic motives, are interested. It is notorious that promises have repeatedly been made that no effort should be spared to cut down all expenditure not absolutely necessary; but these promises have to this day remained unfulfilled. If the Government is sincere in its desire to secure economy, all branches of expenditure should be most carefully and thoroughly scrutinised; There can be no doubt that by abolishing many unnecessary offices a considerable saving may be effected; but this alone will not meet the requirements of the case. It will not do to deal merely with details either as regards the Home Charges or the expenditure in this country. In order to make such retrenchment as is rendered absolutely necessary by the present financial condition of India, it will be essential that something more shall be done. The late lamented Mr. Fawcett, in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, observes: "The entire system in which the Government of India has been conducted must be changed. The illusion is only just beginning to pass away that India is an extremely wealthy country. Misled by certain signs of barbaric riches, people have too generally supposed that India could afford to have her government carried on upon a lavish scale. There is probably no country in which official salaries range so high, and this remark holds true not only with regard to those who are employed in the service in India, but also with regard to many of the salaries which are paid at the India Office in London. * * * In determining at what amount official salaries should be fixed, it is not sufficient merely to consider whether a particular individual is over-paid. The financial circumstances of the country must also be carefully taken into account. The worst of all things for a State as well as for an individual is, by living beyond its means to burden itself with a load of debt. * * * An expenditure which may be perfectly suited to England may be altogether beyond the means of India; and if India cannot afford to pay some of those who are now receiving seven or eight thousand a year, it is far better that she should get others to do the work for a smaller remuneration than incur debt and thus ultimately be driven to bear fresh burdens of taxation." If a policy of rigorous retrenchment such as is demanded by the present financial condition of India is to be adopted, changes must be introduced in the system on which the administration is now conducted. Neither Sir Charles Elliott's Committee nor the Departmental Committee appointed by Lord Cross to enquire into the Home charges of India had any power to deal with principles and a mere examination of details can not meet the necessities of the case. Nevertheless if all the recommendations made by Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission and Sir Charles Elliott's Finance Committee were fully carried out, an appreciable reduction in the expenditure of India would be the result.

In the concluding part of his Budget statement Sir John Gorst made some remarks on the taxation of India. He opined that the people of India had the lightest taxation of any people on the face of the earth. Sir John Gorst and those who think with him should remember that in the matter of taxation there can be no comparison between India and European countries. Even the people of European Turkey—which is the poorest country in Europe—are much better off than the inhabitants of India. If a comparison be made between the financial resources of England and India, it will be found almost impossible to form an adequate idea of the poverty of the latter country. A much larger income than the entire net revenue of India is raised in England by taxes imposed on articles of general consumption; but in India the mass of the population are sunk in such abject poverty that, with the exception of salt, they consume scarcely an article on which a duty can be imposed. All the highest authorities are agreed that taxation in India has reached its extreme limits. It may be very light in comparison with the taxation of any European country; but there it must not be forgotten that the average earning per head of the population of India has been officially put down at Rs. 27 per annum or less than 2 per cent. sterling at the current rate of exchange. Sir John Gorst, as might be expected, warmly defended the misapplication of the famine insurance fund; but as we have in a recent issue fully discussed this question, we will not say anything about it here.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS.

The International Monetary Conference, whose formation was announced by Lord Salisbury a few months ago, met at Paris in the second week of September, under the presidency of Senator Maguin, Governor of the Bank of France. The Congress consisted of upwards of 170 members, of whom 23 were representatives of various European and other Governments. The British Government was represented by the Hon'ble C. W. Freemantle, Deputy Master of the Mint, and Mr. G. H. Murray of the Treasury, who was Secretary to the late Currency Commission. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Paris Monetary Conference of 1889 stood on a perfectly different footing from the conferences which had preceded it. It was not an assembly of delegates empowered to represent the monetary policy of their respective Governments. Government representatives were, no doubt, present at the conference, but they were completely swamped in numbers by the non-official members. Indeed, the conference was merely an assembly of private authorities on the subject who had taken the trouble of attending it. This being the case, no practical result could be expected from the discussions at the Congress. Nevertheless, its proceedings possess a peculiar interest for India, whose finances have been seriously embarrassed by the fall in the value of silver during the last fifteen or sixteen years.

The President, in opening the Congress, regretted that the attitude of England had rendered resultless the French and American proposals,

which most of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference of 1881 had approved. It is well-known that the American delegates came to that conference charged with a scheme of international bimetallism; and that France and Germany were ready to accept it. But England's refusal caused the abandonment of a scheme fraught with advantage to the whole human race. The scheme which the United States delegates proposed was a very practicable one for international bimetallism; and if this scheme had been adopted, it would have at once restored the equilibrium of ratio between silver and gold. But England's stupid opposition prevented the scheme being carried out. She practically admitted the efficiency of a bimetallic union by stipulating for such an union amongst the other states as a security for keeping a reserve of silver in the Bank of England, but she obstinately refused to join it herself. Well has Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., said: "It is to be widely known, that it is only the opposition of England which stands in the way of such a league. We, who of all nations, suffer most from the monetary dislocation, are the people who stupidly oppose an arrangement that would render such a dislocation impossible." As M. Maguin pointed out, since the Paris Conference of 1881 met monetary disorder had increased in intensity the difference in the value between gold and silver so greatly as to make the outlook alarming; and for this result England is wholly and solely responsible. M. Maguin, however, thought Lord Salisbury's advice to a recent deputation of the Bimetallic League a good augury for the eventual realisation of a universal bimetallic system. We confess we do not share in these sanguine anticipations. The only ray of hope is to be found in the fact on which Mr. Grenfell, formerly a Governor of the Bank of England, laid much stress, namely, that there is now in England a strong party, which demanded that she should join in an international agreement for the remonetisation of silver. So slow is the growth of public opinion in England in favour of any change in the existing state of things that it will take the party of whom Mr. Grenfell made mention a very long time before they can convince the British public of the desirability of rehabilitating silver. Englishmen taunt the people of India and, indeed, all Oriental peoples with their aversion to depart from the ways of their fathers; but, as a matter of fact, they are as much slaves to custom as the most conservative of Eastern nations. The time has come when monometallists in England should be called upon to give substantial reasons why silver should not be re-monetised. The banking interest in London apparently profits by the existing system, which constantly adds to the purchasing power of its capital, but other interests far larger, and far more essential to the well-being of society are suffering heavily. It remains to be seen whether they will continue to suffer silently. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that an international bimetallic agreement could be effected the moment England's opposition was withdrawn.

Some very brilliant and telling addresses were delivered at the Congress in favour of bimetallism. The Hon'ble S. Dana Horton, the celebrated American economist and jurist, who was one of the representatives of the United States Government at the Paris Monetory Conferences of 1878 and 1881 made a singularly weighty speech. He asked the monometallists to regard the question from a scientific and practical point of view, and observed:—"Mere theorizing would never enable any one to grasp the true cause of the present admitted unsatisfactory condition of the currency laws. The true orthodoxy in this matter was an orthodoxy amended, as all orthodoxy should be, by gradual improvements, the outcome of time and experience.* * * There was a fatal error in the manner in which some economists of the past had regarded this question of monetary union. They looked upon it as a matter relating merely to the form and size of the coins, whereas it really was a matter of the material of which money was made. They had come to the Congress of nations in 1878 and 1881, not as inventors, but to offer an amendment to a principle already accentuated by the chief and most reputed economic scientists. This proposal for a federation of the principal nations for concerted action in reference to the material of the money of the world still stood as the order of the day." M. Emile de Laveleye, the eminent Belgian economist, followed with a long and able address, which was listened to with the closest attention. He pointed out that all the great professors of political economy in Great Britain and Belgium believed in the eminently practical character of bimetallism, which, he had no hesitation whatever in saying, would be to the benefit of the world at large. M. Emile de Lavaleye remarked:—"The United States, which was the most prosperous nation of recent years, had learned the lesson that an expanding volume of currency was most beneficial and he thought that the general state of trade in France, where there had been a great limitation of the coinage, had also taught a lesson on the other side. He could not understand those who advocated gold monometallism. If they could not have a bimetallic system, which he preferred, then silver was decidedly more preferable as a standard than gold. The great *desideratum* in a standard was steadiness—an absence of violent fluctuations. * * * It had been said that there was no rarity of gold. This might be true of England and France; but how about the other nations, to whom it was a rarity, and whose struggles to get it would always keep up a tension prejudicial to the true interests of civilization and commerce so long as it remained the sole standard of value? It was easy to say, let all nations go upon a gold standard; but the circumstances of the individual nations had to be considered, and he instanced Russia and Austria, who practically could not get gold, and whom they could not expect seriously to try to obtain it under any circumstances likely to prevail for many years." M. Emile de Lavaleye also showed that justice was on the side of bimetallists, for, by the stoppage of the free coinage of the precious metals, hardships and evils had sprung up which had their origin in no other source. At the final sitting of the Congress, Professor H. S. Foxwell, Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, delivered a very able and telling speech from the bimetallist standpoint. He explained that it was a mistake to suppose that England was ever intelligently monometallic, as the real question was never raised until 1879, while in France they had been bimetallists without knowing it. Professor Foxwell admitted that in the City of London there should be found a strong feeling against bimetallism in some quarters, but at the same time he remarked that the reasons to back up that feeling would not bear investigation. He said:—"It was to be regretted that the monetary question should have to be referred to the people, but he thought it was inevitable under the conditions of modern politics. He had no doubt that what the economists of England thought to-day the people would think to-morrow for those who knew best and understood most fully the robust common sense which they were capable of bringing to bear upon the subject and the pains which they took to inform themselves of it. The fall in prices was universally admitted. The bimetallists' great aim was stability, though they thought that if they avert hence fluctuations, rising prices were less mischievous than falling. * * * Rising prices almost, if not indeed invariably, marked a period of prosperity, and falling prices serious evils, including a contraction of England. * * * Surely, it was no law of nature to restrict the coinage of silver. No speaker except Passy had advocated gold monometallism, * * * Formerly it was to France they looked to uphold the interests of humanity, to prefer social to merely material aims, and it was England which was reproached with materialism and insularity. He was certain that in future these reproaches would not be deserved by England, and he trusted they would all join, in repairing, by international agreement, the evils which had resulted from a monetary and therefore international disturbance." Well, these evils, as we have shown above, could be easily remedied if England would abandon her stupid opposition to the establishment of a bimetallic league. It is an encouraging sign that bimetallism has been taken up in earnest by the industrial classes in England and that most of the more prominent working-class leaders are bimetallists. The working classes of that country have suffered severely during the last 15 years; and as soon as they are fully convinced that cheapness due to monetary dislocation benefited the fundholding class, increased national and local burdens, diminished wages and restricted employment, they will raise up such a cry for a reform of the currency system as it would be impossible for the banking interest in London to resist it.

PARTITION COSTS.

The costs of litigation, whether in or outside of Calcutta, are becoming notoriously heavy every day, and what are known as partition costs are particularly oppressive. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris expressed himself pretty strongly the other day on the scandalous nature of the latter, but not at all too strongly, judging from the circumstances of the case. A commissioner in Calcutta gets five gold mohurs per sitting, a sitting extending beyond two hours being reckoned a double sitting and their clerks and interpreters getting 2 gold mohurs apiece. Four such commissioners forming the commission of partition with their clerks and interpreters have held fifty-seven meetings without any appreciable progress in the process in hand. The learned Judge was so much shocked at this reckless waste of money that he characterised it as nothing short of a national scandal. That is undoubtedly so, and as the learned Judge observed the calamity and disgrace will continue so long as the strong arm of the legislature or the Judges of the land—if indeed the latter be so powerful—be not raised for the protection of foolish litigants. What strikes us, however, as remarkable is the Judge's indignation at what we had thought he had perfectly familiarized himself with during his long connection with the High Court, for fifty-seven meetings of commissioners to partition are as mere nothing, judging from the professional standpoint. We could name some well-known estates that have unfortunately found their way into "chancery", the dwelling house belonging to which has taken sixty or seventy meetings to partition, and Calcutta and Suburban properties have taken two hundred meetings without the Mafassil zamindaries being so far as touched. We could name commissions in which some of the members with a literary or legal turn of mind met of an evening to cultivate social qualities, while the remaining one or two hard-working members would do what could be done for honestly earning their fees. Commissions, again, could be named that have sat for 7 years and more just doing with the Calcutta properties and Government securities and leaving the Mafassil Zemindaries untouched and intact. Justice Norris said he would send for the records of the case that elicited the above remarks, for the purpose of circulating them among all the Judges of the High Court to see what can be done to stop the ruinous process. But his Lordship would do better to send for the records of all the cases in which these commissions are sent out, for the bill of costs of commissioners, clerks and interpreters, not to speak of strictly professional charges, would fairly take away the breath of the most indulgent critic. We cannot say that things fare very much better in partition through Collectors in the Mufassil, for the cost there is pretty much the same, with this difference that the whole of it finds its way into the bottomless pockets of the Government instead of private "commissioners" among whom there are admittedly many deserving men. Nor are we prepared to say that arbitrations are in all cases improvements, for we know instances in which arbitrators in their joint capacity as such and as commissioners of partition have held more than hundred meetings without being able to bring matters to a close, and costing if possible more than the ordinary process of court would have done. In another arbitration that has not sat for more than a couple of months or so the counsel's fees alone have amounted to something like fifty-four thousands of rupees, let alone the arbitrator himself who gets as much per hour as an ordinary Commissioner of partition would get for the whole sitting. The evil, it must be said, is by no means due in the *personnel*; but in the

system that allows such a dilatory and costly process. Although now and then an impecunuous private citizen has influence and interest enough to secure crumbs of courtly favour in the shape of these commissions or a seat on it, they as a rule go to overworked and high-paid barristers and officials to whom a two hours' labour at the fag end of a busy day's work is but poorly recompensed by a five gold mohurs' fee, however tempting it might be to others not accustomed to honoraria on such a scale. Why should a sitting be limited to two hours, or why should it invariably be held at a time when it is impossible to work longer? A business-man of strong common sense with a knowledge of the habits and manners of the people, untrammeled with superfluity of legal learning or practice, would in our opinion prove much more efficient quick commissioners of partition than legal luminaries not depending for their success upon the smiles of the profession in either of its branches. Why, some ask, should a number of Commissioners be pitched in while one or two worthy men would be amply sufficient for the purpose? The answer is plain. But the foolish *zid* of parties who would insist upon their respective interests being protected, so to speak, by representatives of their selection which often leads to this unwelcome multiplicity. True, this is the most expensive part of the business and but can the court sternly refuse to lend itself to this baneful system without cutting at the root of the arbitration system altogether. The litigants have a potent voice in this matter, and might insist on their own powers or leave the court to decide the matter without the aid of arbitrators. Anyhow we are sincerely glad that Mr. Justice Norris has drawn so pointed attention to this enormous evil, and if he takes up the matter in right earnest something tangible may be done. We know he will be thwarted both by the legislature and the profession at large in all possible ways. But a man of his calibre, strength of character and influence may be sucessful in the struggle in the end, if only he will persevere manfully in the righteous cause. Jarndice *versus* Jarndice appears in our courts of law every day either in a small or a large scale, and the evil is by no means confined to Calcutta or the other Presidency towns. Partition costs have eaten up all our best families; for a machinating lawyer's clerk or muktear has only to get hold of a foolish widow to launch into litigation and ultimately ruin the family. It was in contemplation not long ago to move the legislature for sale of properties sought to be partitioned and rateable distribution of the proceeds amongst the co-sharers instead of a regular partition as it obtains now a days. We do not know how far the movement has progressed, and we do not think that we can support it in its entirety. The scheme will not suit all requirements and retention of the present system will be necessary. It is the *modus operandi* that is more objectionable than anything else and towards its reform must our efforts be directed. We, therefore, welcome Justice Norris's casual observation as an earnest of sustained endeavours for this reform. We could have recommended the appointment of an official Commissioner of partition who would charge a small percentage on all partitions effected. But our experience of some other offices partaking of a similar character prevents our putting forward such a scheme. A rottenness pervades some of the offices of some of the "official" establishments in and about High Court that has in a measure already attracted the attention of the legislature that cannot too soon be remedied. Another "official" on such a model would be but adding to the injury that is being daily done to litigants. The judges of the land, however well-meant their efforts may be, are not always strong enough for successfully meeting the official and other pressure brought to bear upon the other side, and their representations are often disregarded by the legislature in a manner that could not be tolerated outside India, considering that they it is that have principally to do with the working of a particular law and have infinitely better opportunities of watching its practical operation than any body else. Had it not been so Sir Richard Garth's laudable efforts to lower the scale of Court fees would have long ago been successful and we would not have continued to witness the disgraceful scene of a Government making money by the sale and barter of law.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR YOUNG ONES?

THIS question is daily becoming more and more pressing with the middle and the lower middle classes of our community. The rich, rolling on their affluence, do not care for it, and the really poor, who are the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," well know that their lot is toil. The middle class only which with its notions about gentility and caste prejudices has a strong desire that it should earn its livelihood by professions which would not involve the necessity of manual labour, is affected by it. Members of this class are the greatest sufferers, and we as Hindus, cannot but sympathize with them. The most gentlemanly profession for this class is that of law, and as a matter of course, the rush to it is excessive. Most of the rising young men in our Colleges look upon it with the greatest solicitude, and, truth to say, as a rule, they qualify themselves very properly for it. But amidst the great crowds of B. L's that are annually turned out there is a very scant prospect of most of them winning any success. Units may do well, but hundreds, nay thousands, will have to chew the cud of disappointment. The money disbursed on their education will be, in most instances, never realized. Many find that even the interest on their first outlay is not covered in course of five years. This must be the case. With four to five hundred B. L's every year there are scarce two scores of vacancies to be occupied by new candidates. Next to Law, Medicine is a gentlemanly profession, but it entails the necessity of preparation for five years after the ordinary course of education up to the F. A., and the future prospect is so miserable in the great majority of cases that it is almost sneered at by our rising generation. The number of candidates qualifying for medicine by passing the necessary examinations reckon by units while the F. A's come up by hundreds and thousands. The next is Engineering. But here our rulers hold we are not fit for it; at least, Cooper's Hill College eats up the yolk and leaves us only the shell. In England and other civilized countries the Army and the Navy afford the largest openings to the young genteel manhood of the country. But with a foreign Government we cannot look up to a single cadetship for a Hindu or a Muhammadan. In Europe, Religion is very richly endowed, and the number of openings for genteel youngmen is large, but the less said about it here the better. Thus out of half a dozen honorable and intellectual occupations for genteel youngmen, five are all but literally closed against us. And no wonder that the remaining one should be a mere Dead Sea apple than a decent profession to most men. The natural consequence is that there is a great hue and cry everywhere. We shall not venture here to point out with whom lies the fault—with the Government or the people—who has kept the walks of the Army, the Navy and Engineering closed against us? But this is very slippery ground for us to tread upon. Can we name the party without the *Indian Daily News* charging us with disloyalty? We are consequently unable to answer the question with which we started. It is ticklish, and we leave it alone. A wag at our elbow tries to relieve us of our difficulty. He reminds us that in his youth he learnt from his English confreres a plan which is both expeditious and very effective in the case of dogs. When a slut brings forth a litter of five or more pups, dog-fanciers drown three or four of them in a horse pond to make the remaining two stout and healthy; and why should not Bengali mothers or fathers try the same plan with their own issue? This is monstrous, and people will say that it comes from the promptings of Mephistopheles or Fra Diavolo; the fact remains that a high officer of State, a Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in an official report, said that we should not be anxious about the mortality caused by famine and epedemics; the Burdwan fever was the natural attempt to rid the country of the evils of overpopulation. The name of this high officer is Colonel Haig, and those who doubt our statement have only to refer to his report on the Burdwan fever. We only hope that none of our readers will take us to be in any way in favor of the scheme of our wag or the scientific deduction of the gallant Colonel.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

THE cat is out of the bag at last. We were all along, since the very introduction of the new measure, called the Official Secrets Bill, into the Supreme Council, apprehending something rotten at the core, and our apprehensions have not proved goundless. We could not for a moment understand the necessity of the Bill. It is necessary only where the Government is weak and dishonest. A straight-forward and honest Government has nothing to fear. It is only despotic Governments, knowing well that their actions cannot bear public scrutiny, that seek secrecy. And has the Indian Government been perverted in such a degree as to require a legal measure to shield its actions from public criticism? We were at a loss to understand the position of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, when, at the last Thursday's meeting of the Viceregal Council, as reports the Simla correspondent of the *Statesman*, he made a very curious statement on the Bill and openly declared that he entirely shared the Hon'ble Legal Member's opinion that 'the measure was long required in India.' It is no wonder that we should hear some such words, if not so soon. Lengthy as it is, we make no apology to quote the correspondence *in extenso*.

"He (His Excellency the Viceroy) was satisfied that unless legislation was resorted to, the public interest would suffer materially. It was absolutely necessary that Government should hold a weapon which could be used with exemplary effect against those guilty of disclosing or procuring official documents. He did not wish it to be understood that the Government relied upon punitive measures for the maintenance of secrecy which was indispensable for the conduct of certain classes of public business. He believed those whose opportunities for divulging such information were greatest deserved a high reputation for trustworthiness and discretion. Their opportunities were practically unlimited. Such information had sometimes a high commercial value, and persons were always ready to encourage breaches of official confidence. Moreover, the enterprise of the public press encouraged such misconduct, and consequently occasional breaches of trust would be effected, but the Bill gave the power of punishing both thief and receiver. The measure would have a salutary and deterrent effect. He referred particularly to the scandalous disclosure of official information in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The first two paragraphs of the alleged minute by Sir Mortimer Durand were substantially accurate. They revealed no iniquitous designs on Cashmere. When the minute was written there were considerable disturbances at Gilgit. The frontier Chiefs of Hunza and Nagar had revolted. Chaprot had fallen, and events showed the weakness of the frontier administration of Cashmere. The Durbar president then proposed assistance, advising the appointment of a Political Agent at Gilgit and the despatch of British troops. Sir Mortimer Durand objected, saying Mr. Plowden relied too much on British intervention. He recommended that our officer should act with the consent and assistance of the Durbar, and should not take command of the Cashmere troops and should advise only when the Durbar wished it. These suggestions were entirely suppressed, and an impudent fabrication substituted misrepresenting Sir M Durand in all the most essential particulars, and conveying a meaning absolutely inconsistent with the actual writings. Sir M. Durand never recommended that Major Mellis should submit a scheme of administration for Cashmere, but merely he should confer with the Durbar regarding its proffered aid for the frontier defence. The concluding sentence from the fabrication showed the serious responsibility that rested upon those publishing documents clearly obtained by criminal breach of trust without satisfying themselves of the genuineness of the documents. In the present instance, spurious information was published solely for persuading the public that the Government action in Cashmere was promoted by motives repudiated officially. Not content with persistently misrepresenting Government, the publishers of the article unscrupulously presented a garbled version of a confidential note in order to give a distorted account of the views and actions of Government. The Government were averse to promote its own interest at the expense of the Cashmere State. Government desired to see that State well governed with the minimum of intervention and without

ulterior designs upon its independence. The sincerity of its motives will gradually be admitted, and the exposure of the malpractices will open the public eyes to the methods adopted for prejudicing judgment."

The Viceroy, it is said, thus brought the matter to the attention of the Council to afford an illustration of the malpractices against which the Bill was directed and desired that the new law is intended to be put in force to meet such cases. As to the legislation itself we have but little objection provided it be worked with even-handed justice. But ah, there's the rub! If justice had been done without favor or distinction of any kind such an objectionable practice of 'procuring official documents' would never have originated. The monopoly of official news was placed in the hands of one single journal only, and this is why the others tried their best to break up this improper monopoly. And for this crime of theirs, if crime it may be called, the members of the Press never for a moment expected such words as "thief and receiver" from a conscientious and responsible ruler like His Excellency Lord Lansdowne. We are indeed very sorry to find His Lordship so far forget himself as to call his critics names. In pointing out the necessity for passing the Bill in as much hurry as the scandalous Gagging Act was passed, he instanced the action of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in recently publishing the Foreign Secretary's Minute in connection with the Kashmir affairs. We know not how far the *Patrika* was correct in his assertion; but it would have been more just on his part if His Excellency had enlightened the public with the true version of the Note. We leave, however, our contemporary to offer his own explanation; but certainly we have much cause to be afraid of this legislation. For who, after the passing of the Act, will dare again open his mouth against the doings of an Official and try to support him by any private document, however authenticated it may be, when he knows full well that the authenticity of a document which has not seen the light of day yet is very hard to substantiate? Certainly, the result will be eventually what we do not care to foresee. We call upon the members of the Indian Press to combine and make a firm and united protest against this ignoble measure.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor, before returning to Calcutta, will leave Darjeeling for Sikkim, on the 1st proximo, accompanied by Sir Alfred Croft, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. A. W. Paul, Mr. J. C. White, and Mr. Lyon, Private Secretary. The Rajah of Sikkim will come out from Guntok to meet His Honor at Tumlong where a halt of one day will be made. The party will in all probability reach Calcutta on November 18th.

WE are glad to notice that our popular Chief Secretary, Sir John Ware Edgar, will shortly be invested with the decoration of a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

MR. P. NOLAN has resumed charge of the Revenue Department of the Bengal Secretariat from Mr. C. E. Buckland, who has, in his turn, been appointed as Secretary to the Board of Revenue during the absence on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will, it is announced, pay a visit to Calcutta in January next. They will be the guests of the Viceroy.

IT is understood that Sir D. Wedderburn is expected to come out to Bombay to preside at the National Congress, which is to be held in December next. A number of prominent gentlemen will, it is believed, attend the Congress from England.

IT is settled that Colonel Conway-Gordon retires next spring. Before leaving India he will, however, make a short tour, in the course of which he will pay a visit to Bombay. What becomes of his appointment it has not yet been settled.

THE Bengal Provincial Conference assembled at the rooms of the British Indian Association on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last. Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C. I. E. was in the chair. About 300 delegates from the different districts of Bengal were present. Representatives of the Press were in attendance. The meetings were conducted in an orderly manner, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Some fourteen important Resolutions were proposed and put to the vote. They were carried with acclamation by a large majority. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings in our next.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND is, we are pleased to learn, making good progress in his convalescence; but that he will proceed to Europe on leave is certain. The charge of the Foreign Office will be made over to Mr. Cunningham on or about the 24th instant.

THE Home and Public Works Departments of the Government of India will close their offices at Simla on the 31st instant. The other departments have not fixed their last day for work there.

IT is definitely settled that Prince Albert Victor will reach Bombay on the morning of the 9th November, and proceed at once to Poona, where he will stay for five days with the Duke of Connaught. The Bombay Corporation has granted two thousand rupees for an address and a casket to Prince Albert Victor.

THE Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill has been passed. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble in moving that the Bill be passed said:—"If the moral fibre of the Native officials in Bombay was thus weak, it needed strengthening, and it was not likely to be strengthened by the indiscriminate retention in office of men who had shown themselves deficient in courage and sense of honour. So far as the persons affected by this Bill were concerned he thought that substantial justice had been done." His Excellency the Viceroy made a short speech in which he endorsed the opinion of the Hon'ble Legal Member. The conclusion was made in the following words:—"The Government of Bombay was given credit for the manner in which it attempted to deal with corruption when the person suspected was a high English official, and he trusted that the Government of India would at least not be censured for having declined to tolerate the continued persence in the public service of Native officials who had been shown beyond all doubt to be tainted with the some corruption." We hear, however, that Mamlutdars are to receive full pay on retirement. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins stated in the Council on Thursday last that this had been decided upon with the consent of the Secretary of State. This much is a concession to public opinion.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY is certainly a very implacable foe to meet with. He is determined not to give up his case at any risk. Some times back we were given to understand that he would institute his suit in a court at Madras, but now it transpires that the case will be decided in the Howrah Magistrate's Court. Mr. Rose had made on his behalf an application before Mr. C. N. Banerjea, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, for summonses against Mr. G. L. Chesney, Editor, and Mr. W. J. Dare, Printer and Publisher of the *Pioneer*, for defamation, and aiding and abetting in the offence. The defamation complained of is the same as what had transpired in the Presidency Court a short time ago. On Friday before last Captain Hearsey appeared before Mr. G. M. Currie, Magistrate of Howrah, to know the result of this application. His Worship asked the applicant the same questions which were put to him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, after which Mr. Currie said that he had no objection in granting the application, when Mr. Upton, of Sanderson and Co., who was watching the proceedings on behalf of the *Pioneer*, said that he had no *locus standi*, but desired to ask that summons might be made returnable after the 20th of this month, or some time in November next. Captain Hearsey said, for his part, he had no objection to the summons being made returnable on the 20th of November, so as to enable both sides to engage leading members of the Bar, who would not be in town till then to conduct the case. The summonses were accordingly made returnable on the 20th of November next.

WE have been particularly pleased to note that a Mahomedan lady of high birth and breeding has taken the cause of the education of her co-religionists much at heart, and she is no other than the wife of Kazi Syed Reza Hossein, Khan Bahadoor, of Patna, who has offered to execute two *wakf* deeds with a view to promote the education of Mahomedan young men and women in Behar. By the first of these she proposes to assign an estate yielding an annual net income of Rs. 900 to be appropriated for the scholastic training of Mahomedan boys, Beharis by birth, wherever they choose to study, leaving it entirely to the discretion of the trustee or trustees appointed to settle, with regard to the circumstances of each student, the amount to be awarded to him. By the second *wakf* she assigns an estate yielding an annual rental of Rs. 250 for appropriation towards the education of Mahomedan girls of Behar. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the offer and tendered his thanks to the noble lady for her public spirit and generous liberality.

THE Burma tatooing case has come to a conclusion. Mr. Chisholm, the District Superintendent of Police, has been acquitted, by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, of the charge of having ordered a certain expression to be painted on the forehead of a Burmese woman. There are matters, however, which when properly enquired into will, it is said, prove against Mr. Chisholm, and these matters must be made the subject of a departmental investigation by the Inspector General, on receipt of whose report further orders will be passed.

MAJOR MELLISS, on special duty in connection with the re-organisation of the armies of the Native States, will leave Simla on the 28th instant, going through the Rajpootana States, Mysore, and Hyderabad, and then working back to the Punjab and Jummu during the month of November.

DR. COATES has been appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal. They say nothing of Dr. Hilson,—what becomes of him then?

MR. Skrine will be the next Editor of the *Calcutta Review*, and not Mr. Risely as previously supposed. The *Englishman* in noticing the last number of the *Review* observes:—"If this is to be hoped that his successor will maintain the *Review* at the standard of excellence at which it has arrived."

ACCORDING to the Paris *Figaro* the French Government is seriously alarmed at the prospect of General Boulanger's sudden landing, and has reinforced the Gendarmerie on the Normandy and Brittany coasts. General Boulanger has issued an appeal to the electors, in which he says:—"The hour of deliverance has sounded. Let us march to the voting, and drive from power the fatal band who sully the Republic by using its name." M. Freycinet, the French War Minister, however, after a review of the troops delivered a speech, in which he congratulated the regiments paraded on their efficiency, and said that with such an Army France was secure. But later telegrams are to the effect that the French elections passed off with but little excitement except in Paris, where, after the voting was over, a number of men paraded the streets singing Boulangist songs. There was a great uproar when the newspaper offices exhibited transparencies showing General Boulanger's victory. The Government decision to annul his election is invalidated before or after the Chamber meets.

THE two great houses of Hohenzolleren and the Romanoffs have at last met with each other. The meeting is no doubt a happy one, though we have but little faith on these Imperial greetings prognosticating the peace of Europe. Baron Reuter telegraphs:—"The Czar arrived at Berlin on Friday morning, and was met at the station by the Emperor William, Prince Bismarck, and Oount Herbert Bismarck. From the station His Imperial Majesty drove, accompanied by a brilliant escort, to the Russian Embassy, where he stays during his sojourn there. At the banquet to the Czar given that night, the Kaiser, in a hearty speech, proposed the toast of the Czar, and said it would be his endeavour to maintain the friendship existing between the two nations which had now continued for a hundred years. The Czar in a cool and abrupt speech responded, and concluded by proposing the health of the Kaiser. This coolness on the part of His Imperial Majesty the Czar was at first keenly felt by the Germans, but the later general consensus of opinion is that the conversations that took place in Berlin between the Czar and the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have improved their personal and political relations, the later impression formed having removed the coolness at first observable in the Czar.The RussianPress are content with the reception the Czar has met with in Germany, and are convinced that the interviews between the two Emperors will strengthen the chances of peace. The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article on the subject, hopes that Germany will respect Russia's legitimate interests, which are essential to the continuance of the friendship between the two countries.

THE *Jammu and Kashmir Gazette* has been published. It has three parts. The first part contains circular orders passed by the State Council; the second, laws and regulations; and the third, miscellaneous orders and notifications. It has been sketched after the model of the *Punjab Gazette*.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, October 16th.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* continues to startle by a fresh announcement in connection with the Kashmir imbroglio. The *Patrika* has unearthed a memorandum by Sir Henry Durand, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, which goes to explain, to some extent, how the virtual deposition of the Maharaja has been brought about, and who is responsible for the policy now sought to be inaugurated in that State. The paper evidently possesses sources of information ordinarily denied to journalists in this country. There seems no reason to doubt the authenticity of the Foreign Secretary's Memo. It is quite clear from it that the policy foreshadowed therein by the Foreign Secretary commended itself to the approval of Lord Dufferin. And Lord Lansdowne, new to the country, and probably unable to see much below the surface of measures to which he was being committed, would appear, rightly or wrongly, to have been made to give his countenance, to a virtual annexation of the most important frontier State in India. The Indian Foreign Office is practically left uncontrolled in the measures it proposes for the Native States. It now appears that the Maharaja of Kashmir is deposed not because, according to Sir Lepel Griffin, he is a 'drunken debauchee,' imbecile or cruel to his subjects, but because, as would appear from Sir Henry Durand's Memo, the British Government wants to have a footing in Gilgit for strategical purposes. Says the Foreign Secretary, "if we have a quiet and judicious officer at Gilgit, who will get the Kashmir force into thorough order and abstain from unnecessary exercise of his influence, we shall, I hope, in a short time, have the whole thing in our hand, without hurting any one's feelings.' Mark the words 'without hurting any one's feelings!' Sir Henry Durand has been able to carry every thing before him but not without hurting any one's feelings. He has succeeded in letting the Maharaja down the *gadi* gently, but he has most emphatically hurt his feelings. I am quite prepared to believe that Lord Lansdowne has got heartily sick of this Kashmir affair now that by this time he has seen through the mazes of intrigue by which the virtual annexation of Kashmir has been carried out. But if the Viceroy is thoroughly convinced that matters which have laid up to the taking of Kashmir are not what they should be, he has the remedy in his own hands, that of seeing how he can restore the State to its rightful owner.

The article in the October number of the *Calcutta Review* on 'Some Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Crawford case by a Barrister' excites much attention in Bombay and Poona. The sober and moderate tone which prevails through every page of it has been its best recommendation. It is not correct to say, as the *Times of India* urges, that the 'Barrister' who discusses the constitutional aspects of the Crawford case, holds a brief for Lord Reay in the very impartial view he takes of the legal bearings of the Crawford scandal. On the vital question of the legality of the promise of indemnity from departmental punishment or loss, the writer refers to the well-known precedent of the famous Macclesfield case, and remarks that with the terror of the statute 5 and 6, Edward VI., chapter 16, hanging over them, the Masters in Chancery would refuse to give evidence which would immediately deprive them of these offices; and there was no power by which they could be compelled to give evidence incriminating themselves. The obvious remedy for such a state of things was to pass an Act insuring to the Masters who gave evidence, the full enjoyment of their offices without fear from punishment or loss. This was accordingly done. Upon this the writer inquires 'was a similar remedy feasible in the present case? At the outset it is evident that there would have been great difficulty in obtaining an Act of the Legislative Council without spoiling the evidence for the prosecution. It must naturally have been to the interests of several persons to make further inquiry. If once information had gone abroad of what was being done, not a stone would have been left unturned to break up the prosecution.' In fact, this was just what the friends of Mr. Crawford or the enemies of Lord Reay wanted. It is ten to one that if the Mamlatdars had insisted upon an indemnity Act being passed before being called upon to give evidence in criminating themselves, either of two things would have happened: The Government of India, on the urgent representations of the Bombay Government, would have introduced and passed in one sitting an act protecting no mamlatdars from departmental punishment or loss or the efforts of the prosecution would have collapsed. In either case, the Mamlatdars would have been safe. But they relied implicitly on the word of Government. And they are now made to suffer because the Government tries to back out of its plighted word! If the proposed Indemnity Act legalizes the indemnity promised by the Bombay Government in respect of prospect of prosecutions, there is no earthly reason why it should not legalize the other part of the indemnity. The present measure of the Government of India, introduced at the express desire of the Secretary of State, shocks the moral sense of the people from one end of the country to the other.

It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will do something to redress the long-standing grievances of the Chiefs and Talukdars of Kathiawad in respect of the worry and vexation they are put to by European officers in regard to the supplying of carriages and pairs to their friends and acquaintances when travelling in the interior of the Province. This is an old complaint. Government are fully aware of it. Resolutions, prohibiting Government officers from taking loans of carriages and horses belonging to Native Chiefs and Talukdars, have been issued off and on but to no purpose. But one might ask, why should not the Chiefs and Talukdars put a stop to this source of constant worry and trouble to them? The fact, however, is that they cannot, however heartily they may desire to stop it. They know to their cost what it is to venture to refuse to a request for loans of carriages and horses. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* tells an amusing story on this point. One night, says he, as the story goes, a high political functionary, in the person of no less than a former President of the Rajasthaink Court sent a man to the Darbar (who should be nameless) for the loan of a large carpet required for a dance. The Darbar replied regretfully that the hour being inconvenient, the carpet could only be sent in the morning. This was considered an insolent reply. It was enough to provoke the anger of the Saheb. The refusal rankled in his heart. It so happened that a few days afterwards a boundary question, in which the Darbar was a party, came on for hearing before the self-same officer. He called the darbar vakil in his presence, and showing the disputed position in the map, said: "Look here, this ought to be the correct boundary," and added, with some emphasis; "but the darbar must lose so much for the *carpet*"; and then, suiting his action to his words, he drew a long black line, which meant a permanent loss of several acres! The decision was unappealable, and so the matter ended there. The moral of the story is that the Darbars of Kathiawad cannot afford to lose acres of lands by refusing to comply with requests for loans of things made to them by political officers and incur thereby the anger of these earthly demi-gods. What is wanted is a few examples made of officers who, in spite of distinct prohibitory orders, persist in setting them aside. The Darbars themselves are helpless in the matter. Will His Excellency Lord Reay come to their rescue? It is hoped somebody will invite his attention to this subject.

Lord Reay did a great honour to the Bombay Presidency Association on Saturday last. His Excellency came to Bombay all the way from Nasik and received an address from the members of the Association at their rooms in Hornby Road. This is perhaps the second instance in which Lord Reay has shown his desire to confer unofficially on public questions with members of a representative body—the first was that of the Chamber of Commerce. Such a desire is quite in keeping with Lord Reay's conviction that 'a knowledge of the permanent interests of the people is the first requisite of statesmanship.' I regard it a high privilege for the Bombay Presidency Association to be thus taken into confidence by the Governor. The topics dwelt upon in the address were those on which the Council of the Association have from time to time submitted representations to Government, but it is one thing to send representations through the usual official channel and quite another to be brought face to face with the head of the Government for interchange of views on topics vitally affecting the welfare of the people and to hear from His Excellency's own lips how the Association's representations are received and considered. The catalogue of grievances on which the Council of the Association dwells in the address is long and embraces questions of high public policy. His Excellency would have made a suitable reply to each of the questions treated of in the address but he was unfortunately unwell. The indisposition was the result of the long tour of His Excellency to and from Simla. Lord Reay promised to send a written reply in which he hoped to treat the various copies in the address—a reply which His Excellency said 'will not have the merit of brevity.'

In my last I informed you of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Telang to the vacant seat on the bench of the Bombay High Court, and of the satisfaction which the news has given to the public in Bombay and will give to the public of the whole of India. The whole of the vernacular press of India, I see, teems with praises—praises of the Hon'ble gentleman and praises of the Bombay Government and of the India Office for the wise selection which has been made. I will not say that there are not native gentlemen in Bombay who may possess superior qualifications in special subjects, but this I do venture to say that very few of them can show a *combination* of all those high qualities which go to adorn a seat on the bench of the High Court, namely, sound knowledge of English and Hindu law, excellent judgment, high character, high culture, tact and discretion. These have made Mr. Telang a favourite with Europeans and Natives alike. But with the general satisfaction felt at the deserving elevation of Mr. Telang is combined an expression of general regret that he will cease to take that prominent part in politic which he has been doing. His absence from our political gatherings will be felt all the more keenly because of the moderation with which he handled topics even of a nature not often relished by Government. At the forthcoming Congress in Bombay I am sure he will be very much missed so far as taking an active part in its proceedings is concerned.

This reference to the Congress reminds me of the silent but steady preparations which are going on for the next Congress. Negotiations for securing an eligible site have been completed and the ground has been taken possession of. The site selected forms part of the grounds of the Bungalow of Sir Albert Sassoon in the vicinity of the new Byculla Bridge. The plot covers some 28,000 square yards, forming the frontage of the main road from Byculla to Parel. Arrangements are being made to erect the grand Congress Mandap and the various offices for the work of the Congress and tents for the delegates. The Bombay Standing Committee of the Congress have just issued leaf-lets in English and Gujarati, the Marathi leaflet being in the press. Subscriptions are flowing in steadily but not so rapidly as one might expect. Most of the subscriptions hitherto have come chiefly from the Hindus and from only a sprinkling of Parsis. The Mahomedans are holding back, owing doubtless to want of zeal or active sympathy on the part of their leaders. But one cannot help thinking that they will come round as the period for the Congress meeting draws near. In the provinces, especially, the Deccan and Southern Maratha country great enthusiasm prevails. Meetings are held at the principal centres of the districts for the purpose of sending delegates and calling in subscriptions to help the general Congress Fund.

SOME DOCTORS

HONESTLY admit that they cannot cure advanced kidney disease. Others say they can, but *don't*. The proprietors of Warne's "SAFE" Cure say they can, *and do*. That is the secret of the wonderful success of their remedy. It is a scientific preparation. It is time-tried. It is made on honour. Its ten years of trial has proved its superiority, and its marvellous power over kidney disease is evinced by the following:——

"59, Sankey Street, Earlestown, England, 11th July, 1889.—Three months since I was troubled with pains in the region of my kidneys, and felt very ill. I was recommended to take Warner's 'SAFE' Cure, and I am happy to say that it gave me the desired relief. I throughly believe in this medicine, and can recommend it to all who suffer as I have done.

(Signed) "RICHARD EATON."!

"Slater's Cottage, Back of-the-walls. Southampton, England, July 11th, 1889.—I feel a pleasure in informing you of the benefit I have received from the use of Warner's 'SAFE' Cure. After a year's treatment from three different medical men I was almost in a dying condition, when I commenced taking your remedies, and am now able to work.

(Signed) "WILLIAM LEACH"

The above testimonials were taken at random from the tens of thousand which are in the possession of Messers. H. H. Warner and Co. No remedy on earth can show an equal record. The proprietors have thousands upon thousands of testimonials as to the merit of their "SAFE" Cure, and the number is being increased daily. This is because the medicine is honest, because it verifies the assertions made as to its virtues, and because when taken according to directions *it will cure*. To be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co. Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JOHNGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS VALUE AS NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachetic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 102

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information, free of charge. Mention this apper. 103.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of Tuesday, the 22nd October 1889, when they will be opened by the Vice-Chairman in the presence of such tenderers who may wish to be present for setting up, correcting and printing, including the cost of paper necessary for the purpose, of the following records of the Calcutta Corporation:—

Annual Report and Accounts.
Quarterly Report and Account.
Budgets.

Proceedings of General Meetings and such Office tabular forms as may be required.

Charge per page of solid and tabular statement to be stated. Specimen copies of the above can be seen on application to the undersigned, from whom all necessary information in regard to type, size and number of copies can be obtained.

Earnest money to the amount of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender, which in the case of the accepted tenders, will be retained till expiry of contract.

The successful tenderer will have to sign an agreement for the due execution of his agreement and to stamp and register the same at his own expense.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

12th October 1889. 183

S. K. DASS & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND PODDARS

AND

DEALERS OF PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS

Late of Rampore Boalia

INVENTORS OF DIAMONDING WITHOUT THE HELP OF SOLDER,

HAVE TRANSFERRED HEAD-QUARTERS

TO

4, EMAMBAGH,

NORTH OF CHANDNI CHUCK

Calcutta.

Office Hours from 11 to 5 p. m.

ALL DAY ALONG ON SUNDAY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT TO

WELCOME PURDANASHIN LADIES

Illustrated Catalogue to be had in the Office.

বিনা পাইন সাহায্যে ডায়মন কাটা আর স্বপ্নের বিষয় নহে।

একবার আসিয়া দেখুন।

Mofussil orders from respectable parties (without any advance) are promptly executed per Value Payable Post.

Hundreds of Certificates from all Parts of India and other Countries printed in the Catalogue. 182

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ROWLAND'S ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream.

Ask Chemists, and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

Gorernmert Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*9th October*, 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Color Sergeant William Leslie, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be Honorary Quarter-master of that Corps with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Captain H. W. Hallett, resigned.

Mr J H Bernard, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, of Sewan, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. Cox is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, and to have charge of the Sewan sub-division of the Sarun district, during the absence, on eave, of Mr. J. H. Bernard, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appoitment as Officiating District and Session Judge of Sarun.

Mr. C. E. Buckland is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he takes over chage.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for one month and four days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. C. Tute.

Mr. A. C. Tute, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is ppointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. A. Grierson.

The services of Babu Rash Behary Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Purneah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government, for employ ment on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Nagendra Lal Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow Lohardugga, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Purneah, vice Babu Rash Behary Dutt,

Baboo Nani Lal Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, sonthal Pergunnahs was employed at the Sudder station of the district of Bogra from the 5th to the 10th July 1889, inclusive.

POLICE.—Mr. R. Castle, Assistant Superintendent of Ploice, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. Wilco, or until further orders.

Mr. R. T. Dundas, Assistant Superintendent of Ploice, on special duty Gurjhat Mehals, is appointed to have charge of the Gurjhat Mehals, during the absence. on leave, of Mr. G. Patten, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Boilean, Assistant Superintedent of Ploice. Gya, is transferred to Bhagulpore.

Mr. S. G. Platts, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Ploice, Rungpore, is transferred to Hooghly.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The services of the Reverend W. F. Thompson, Chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh. with effect from the 7th October 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

REGISTRATION.—Moulvie Mohammad Khurshed is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Iswargunge, in the district of Mymensingh, vice Baboo Sarat Chundra Synal, deceased.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon G. Jameson, Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutaa, is appointed to act as Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th ultimo, until relieved by Dr. R. MacLeod.

Assistant Surgeon Behary Lal Chakravarti, Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to have charge of the office of Resident Surgeon to the College Hospital, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon G. Jameson, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Sayed Wahiuddin Ahmed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Barh Bench in the district of Patna, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

Baboo Pran Krishna Biswas, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bankoora. to be ordinarily stationed at Khattra.

Baboo Purna Chnndra Dey, Munsif, is appointed to be an additional Munsif in the district of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Buxur.

Baboo Purna Chundra Dey, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a court up the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Buxar Munsifi.

Moulvie Mohabat Ali, Munsif, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Dinagepore, to be ordinarily stationed at Balurghat.

In the notification published in Part I, page 831 of the Calcutta Gazette of the 2nd October 1889, appointing Mr. C. M. Rusjee, to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta, omit the words "and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class."

HAROLD & CO., "THE CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT" **CALCUTTA**

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Viceroy. H. E. The Commander-in-chief.

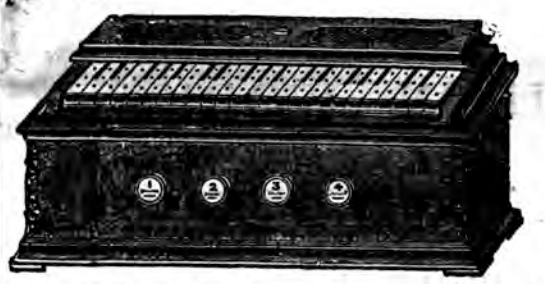
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N W. P. and CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF OUDH.

HAROLD & CO'S HARMONIUMS

			Rs.
The "Harmonino,"	4 octs.	cash ...	90
The "Students'" Harmonium	5 octs.		120
The "Cottage"	Do	do	160
The "Bungalow"	Do	do	250
The "Chapel"	Do	do	350
The "Church"	Do	do	450
The Double Diapason	Do	do	550

For illustrations and full particulars, see our catalogue which may be had, post-free.



"HAROLD-FLUTES"

3 octaves, 4 stops	cash	... Rs.	125
3½ Do	Do „	... „	150

"HARMONIFLUTES"
(Box-Harmoniums.)
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 95.

Musical Instruments of every description adapted for the performance of Indian Melodies, a large assortment to select from.

Catalogue, Post-Free.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Our stock of Musical Boxes, playing Indian Tunes, is unrivalled. The Boxes have been pronounced the most perfect in every respect by the best judges of indigenous music.

See our special list, for price and particulars.

HAROLD & CO.
Importers of Music and Musical Instruments,
3 Dalhousie Square
CALCUTTA. 169

J. M. EDMOND & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Nos. 27 & 28 Bentinck Street Calcutta.

DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOM SUITES

Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with requisites, always in hand,

Second-hand Furniture for sale, and at moderate prices.

FURNITURE repaired, estimates given and every facility afforded to constituents and intending purchasers.

FURNITURE warehoused and received on commission sale.

SPECIALITIES The automatic chair unrivalled for comfort to invalids.

THE FAN SHAPED mirror, Hat Rack and entrance Table.

ARISTOCRATIC SERVICES from Mintons Stoke, on Trent. 65

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derang ment of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliar ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA' PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHOEA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUSS'

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, ha been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India h the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0 Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuledi and bears on its fables the fac simile of our signature, to mitate which is lel only

"TO THE DEAF."

A PERSON CURED of Deafness and Noises in the Head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it Free to any Person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. 160

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

HAMPSTEAD. LONDON, N.W.

135

JESSOP & CO.'S

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Engineers, Contractors, Brass and Iron Founders,

Machinery, Metal, Hardware Merchants &c.,

Iron Bridges, Girders, Buildings, Roofing, and Structural Iron work,

of all classes.

Iron Bungalows, Tea Houses, and Coolie Lines &c.

CONSERVANCY AND WATER CARTS, AND ROAD ROLLERS,

AS SUPPLIED TO MUNICIPALITIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Lamp Posts, Railings, Ornamental Castings.

PRESSES, MORTAR AND SUGAR MILLS OF IMPROVED DESIGN

Iron Castings of All descriptions

BRASS, GUN-METAL, AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS. FORGINGS, IRON AND STEEL.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SPUR AND MORTICE GEARING.

SULLIVAN'S GRIPS, OR DREDGERS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. 173

EDWARD'S

PAPIYA ESSENCE.

Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papiya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsin, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatuancy, &c., &c.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE while in fact, the heart with its valves, &c. is perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

☞ We caution the public against spurious imitations; some even going so far as to copy our trade mark, a PAPIYA TREE: *an indubitable proof of its great value.*

From G. A. RAYNEU, ESQ., Bagha Depot, Betteah, Chumparun: "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public. 72

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, responsibilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.
S. R. DASS,
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street,
15

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

A SINGLE WATCH AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

Our Railway Guard's Regulators, real Nickel Silver, Dust-proof cases Key less, Lever escapement, and fully jewelled:—

	Rs.	A.
Open-faced Crystal	22	8
Strong Hunting	27	8
Driver's Open-faced, large	25	0

Our solid Silver Keyless ¾ plate Levers, fully jewelled, and guaranteed for 5 years:—

	Rs.	A.
Open-faced	38	0
Hunters	42	0
Half-Hunters	44	0

The same Watch, Key winding, capped, fully jewelled, and guaranteed:

	Rs.	A
Open-faced	38	0
Hunters	45	0
Half-Hunters	47	8

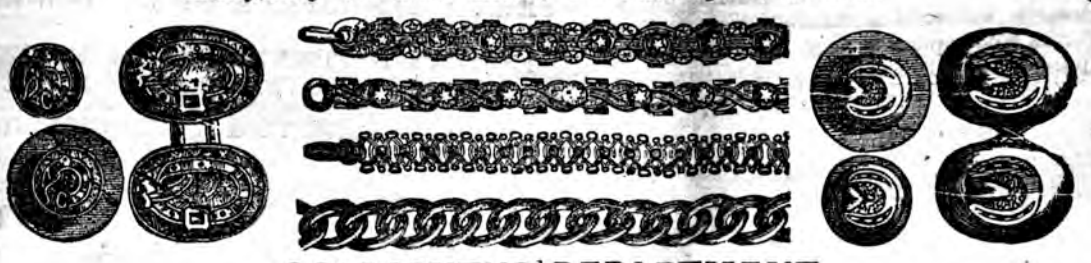
A SERVICEABLE AND HANDSOME PRESENT FOR A LADY.

A fashionable sized richly chased Lady's Gold Keyless Watch, fully jewelled, and guaranteed an excellent Time-keeper:—

	Rs.	As
Gold Open-faced Crystal...	85	0
„ Hunting	95	0
„ Half-Hunting	120	0

Fitted into a handsome Velvet-lined case. Not to be equalled, because we sell for Cash only. Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years.

Manufactory and Show Rooms, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.



GOLDSMITHS' DEPARTMENT

A. & Co., manufacture Studs, Rings, Chains &c., Diamond and precious Stone mounting in all its branches at the lowest possible remunerative rates compatible with high class workmanship.

WATCH AND CLOCK DEPARTMENT

Ship's Chronometers rated, timed and cleaned. Every class of Watch and Clock repaired under a Guarantee.

ARLINGTON & CO.
152 3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼lb, ½lb, and 1lb tins at 1s.—, 1s. 11*d.* and 3s. 8*d.*

19 COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

MRS. GANGULI B. A., G. M. C. B.,

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

CAN be consulted at her residence, 45-5, Baniatola Lane, College Square, Calcutta. Terms moderate.

THE

Combination Hair Oil,

The best and the most efficacious Hair Oil. Price, 8 oz. phial, 12 annas. Quart bottle, Rs. 2. Postage and packing charges extra, for Mofussil, one Rupee for a phial, and one Rupee and fourteen annas for a bottle. V. P. Post 2 annas extra. To be had at 45-5, Baniatola Lane, Calcutta. 150

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month,

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A
Per Month ...	1	2
„ Annum ...	11	8
„ Single Copy ...	0	2

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum ...	13	4
Arrear Do. ...	15	0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line ...	0	6

JOHN FOWLER & CO., (Leeds) Limited.

INDIAN BRANCH—5 MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK

Engines & Boilers 6 H. P. to 30 H. P., Steel Wire ropes, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Lathes, Drilling Machines, Portable Railway and Plant suitable for Contractors, Municipalities, Forest Work etc.

IMPROVED SELF CONTAINED SOORKEY MILL & ENGINE COMBINED

MANUFACTURERS OF

NARROW-GAUGE FEEDER RAILWAYS WITH ROLLING STOCK AND COMPLETE EQUIPMENT,
COLLIERY PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY WITH SPECIAL IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INDIAN SOIL.
IRRIGATING MACHINERY,
MILL ENGINES AND BOILERS UP TO 2,000 I. H. P.
SPECIAL ENGINES FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOS ROBINSON & SON LD-,

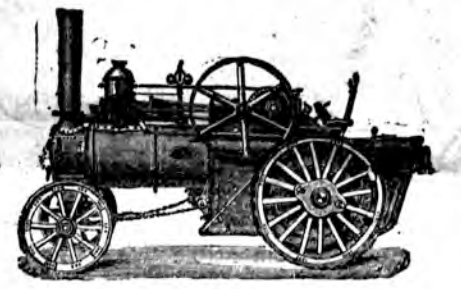
ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.

FOR THEIR WELLKNOWN

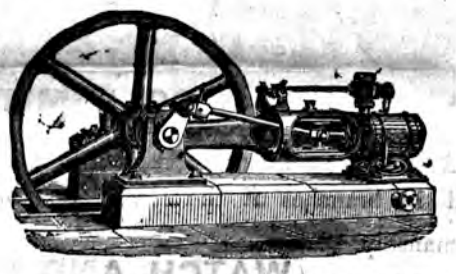
WOOD WORKING AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WOOD WORKING TOOLS SUPPLIED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ROLLER FLOUR MILLS FULLY EQUIPPED ON THE MOST IMPROVED MODERN SYSTEM.

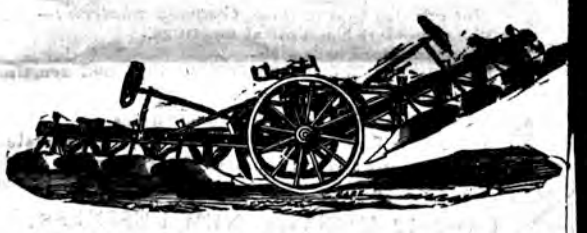
Illustrated Catalogues free on Application.



TRACTION ENGINE OR ROAD LOCOMOTIVE



FIXED HORIZONTAL ENGINE



PATENT BALANCE PLOUGH FOR STEAM CULTIVATION 145

A. & J. MAIN & CO.'S GALVANISED IRON BUILDINGS,

IRON ROOFING, IRON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR

OPEN & ENCLOSED SHEDDING & STORES,

WHARF SHEDDING

ENGINEERING WORKSHOP

AND

DOCK WAREHOUSES,

IRON FACTORIES AND GODOWNS

For Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Cotton Estates,

IRON BUNGALOWS AND COOLIE LINES,

Drill Halls, Auction Marts. Ornamental Iron Buildings, &c. &c,

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

A. & J. MAIN & CO.,

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS.

Clydesdale Iron Works, Possilpark, Glasgow, and 5 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. 146

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 188/2 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE.

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Arabic and Persian.

Akbarnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XXXVII at 1/ each	37	0
Badshahnamah with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX at /6/ each	7	2
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4vo.,	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms, and Appendix, Fasc. I—XXI at 1/ each	21	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—IX at /6/ each	3	6
Ditto Azadi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV at /6/ each	1	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text) Fasc. I	0	12
History of the Caliphs, (English) Fasc. I—VI at /12/ each	4	8
Iqbalnamah i-Jahangiri, (Text) Fasc. i—iii at /6/ each	1	2
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 49 Fasc. at /12/ each	36	12
Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Fasc. i—ix. Vol. ii, Fasc. i—V at /6/ each	5	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. i—V at /6/ each	1	14
Muntakhab-ul Tawarikh, (Text) Fasc. i—xv at /6/ each	5	10
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh (English) Vol. ii, Fasc. i—iv at /12/ each	3	0
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, (Text) Fasc. i—xix at /6/ each	7	2
Mu'asir-i-'Alamgiri (Text), Fasc. i—vi at /6/ each	2	4
Nokhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) Fasc. i	0	6
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) Fasc. i and ii at /12/ each.	1	8
Suyuty's Itqan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran, with Supplement, (Text) Fasc. ii—iv, vii—x at 1/ each	7	0
Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (Text) Fasc. i—v at /6/ each	1	14
Ditto (English) Fasc. i—xiv at /12/ each	10	8
Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi of Zia-al-din Barni (Text) Fasc. i—vii at /6/ each	2	10
Tarikh-i-Baihaqi, (Text) Fasc. i—ix at /6/ each	3	6
Tarikh-i-Firoz nahi, of Shams-i-Siraj Afif.(Text) Fasc. i—iv at /6/ each	1	8
Wis o Ramin, (Text) Fasc. i—v at /6/ each	1	14
Zafarnamah Vol. I, Fasc. i—viii at /6/ each	6	6

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

1.	ASIATIC RESEARCHES. Vols. vii, ix to xi; Vol. xiii and xvii, and Vols. xix and xx at /10/ each Rs.	80	0
	Ditto Index to Vols. i—xviii	5	0
2.	PROCEEDINGS of the Asiatic Society from 1865 to 1869 (incl.) at /4/ per No.; and from 1870 to date at /6/ per No.		
3.	JOURNAL of the Asiatic Society for 1843 (12), 1844 (12), 1845 (12), 1846 (5), 1847 (12) 1848 (12,) 1850 (7), 1851 (7), 1857 (6), 1858 (5), 1861 (4), 1864 (5), 1865 (8), 1866 (7), 1867 (6) 1868 (6), 1869 (8), 1870 (8), 1871 (7), 1872 (8), 1873 (8), 1874 (8), 1875 (7), 1876 (7), 1877 (8), 1878 (8), 1879 (7), 1880 (8), 1881 (7), 1882 (6), 1883 (5), 1884 (6), 1885 (5), 1886 (8), at 1/ per No. to Subscribers and at 1/8 per No. to Non-Subscribers,		
	N. B.—The figures enclosed in brackets give the number on Nos. in each Volume.		
4.	Centenary Review of the Researches of the Society from 1784—1883	3	0
	General Cunningham's Archæological Survey Report for 1863-64 (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1864)	1	8
	Theobald's Catalogue of Reptiles in the Museum of the Asiatic Society (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1868)	1	8
	Catalogue of Mammals and Birds of Burmah, by E. Blyth (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1875)	3	0
	Sketch of the Turki Language as spoken in Eastern Turkestan, Part II, Vocabulary, by R. B. Shaw (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1878.)	3	0
	Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar, by G. A. Grierson, Part I, Grammar (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1880)	1	8
	Part II, Chrestomathy and Vocabulary (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1882)	3	0
5.	Anis-ul-Musharrahin	3	0
6.	Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata	2	0
8	Catalogue of the Library of the Asiatic Society, Bengal	3	8
9.	Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts by the Rev. W. Taylor	2	0
10.	Han Koong Tsew, or the Sorrows of Han, by J. Francis Davis	1	8
11.	Istilahat-us-Sufiyah, edited by Dr. A. Sprenger 8vo.	1	0
12.	Inayah, a Commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II and IV, at 16/ each	32	0
13.	Jawami-ul-'ilm ir-riyazi, 168 pages with 17 plates, 4vo. Part I	2	0
14.	Khizanat-ul-'ilm	4	0
15.	Mahabharata, Vols. iii and iv, at 20/ each	40	0
16.	Moore and Hewitson's Descriptions of New Indian Lepidoptera, Parts i—iii, with 8 coloured Plates, 4vo. at 6/ each	18	0
17.	Purana Sangraha, 1 (Markandeya Purana), Sanskrit	18	0
18.	Sharaya-ool-Islam	4	0
19.	Tibetan Dictionary by Csoma de Koros	10	0
20.	Ditto Grammar ,,	8	0
21.	Vattodaya, edited by Lt.-Col. G. E. Fraser	2	0
	Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Fasc. i—xxiii at 1/ each	23	0
	Nepalese Bhuddhist Sanskrit Literature, by Dr. R. L. Mitra	5	0

N.B. All Cheques, Money Orders &c. must be payable to the "Treasurer Asiatic Society" only. 100.

BROOKE'S
MONKEY BRAND
SOAP

UNEXCELLED for Clearing, Scouring and Scrubbing everything.

Small Tablets /3 each. Case of 48 8/8
Large Bars /5 „ „ 60 18/

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
181

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS

Engineers, Contractors and Machinery Merchants

WORKS PEELKHANA & BELLORE — *Calcutta* — **OFFICES & STORES** 1, HASTINGS STREET

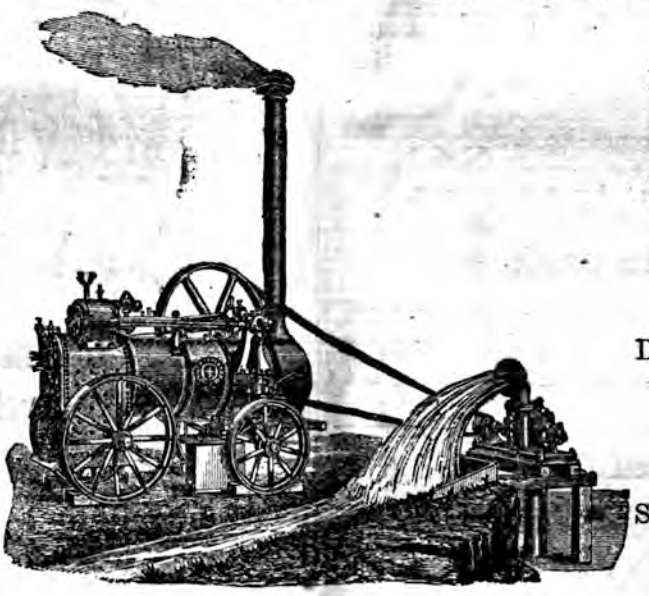
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Doors, Windows, Ornamental Iron Work
Roofs, Bridges &c.,

AGENTS FOR

RUSTON PROCTOR & CO., Lincoln, England; large Stocks of whose Engines, Boilers, Mills Pumps, & Saw Benches &c., we have ready for immediate delivery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
J. McDOWALL & SONS.
Sawing, Planing,
Moulding & General
Wood Working.
Machinery.
BARBER'S PATENT
BLACKSTONE.
Tea Roller for Steam
or Hand Power.



AGENTS FOR
LOUDON BROTHERS,
Steam Hammers
Punching Shearing
and Rolling
Machinery.
DEAN SMITH AND
GRACE'S.
Lathes Drilling
Planing.
Slotting and Shaping.
Machinery.

Large Stocks of Special Irrigating Pumps, brick making plant Paddy, Thrashing Machinery, Sugar Mills and Contractors' & Planters' requisites always in Stock. 147

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.
21

EDWARD'S

MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(SPHŒRANTHUS INDICUS.)

A Special and general alterative tonic.
A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
A Blood purifier.—A Special Depurant.

The invaluable Virtues of the MOONDIE have been well known to Native Medical practitioners for the last ten centuries, and up to the present day is still a favourite remedy with the people.

DOSE :—A Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops.

DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

—We caution the public against spurious imitations, *an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

72 Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

NEW CARPETS

SUPERIOR QUALITY

VELVET PILE PICTURE SQUARES

In choice designs, comprising hunting, racing and steeple-chasing scenes; dogs, horses lions, deer, &c., English, Swiss, Russian and War scenes &c. &c.

Size 6ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 inch.

Rs. 20 each.

FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY & CO.

CALCUTTA. 174

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK

Secretary and Treasurer.

26

ENGLISH PRINTING PAPERS

JOHN DICKINSON &CO. LD

LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Printing, Writing, and Colored Papers

Large Stocks kept at our Calcutta Office, No. 7, New China Bazar Street where Samples and Prices may be had on Application.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

H. W. CASLON & Co.'s TYPES,

B. WINSTON & SON'S INK,

AND

HOPKINSON & COPE'S PRESSES AND PRINTING MATERIAL. 56

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dials, bold figures and candian gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P. P. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says :—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c. at Rs. 2 *each.* Mr. J. A Yelsmore Satura says :—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY 131

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases, Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle 18

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.)

SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER

Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

AGENTS—Calcutta—BATHGATE & Co.
Allahabad—J. L. LYELL.
Lucknow—PEAKE, ALLEN & Co.
Bombay and Poona—TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Madras—SPENCER & Co. 10

GOLD MEDAL

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

33 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street Calcutta. 136

BALMER LAWRIE & CO.,

103, *Clive Street, Calcutta*

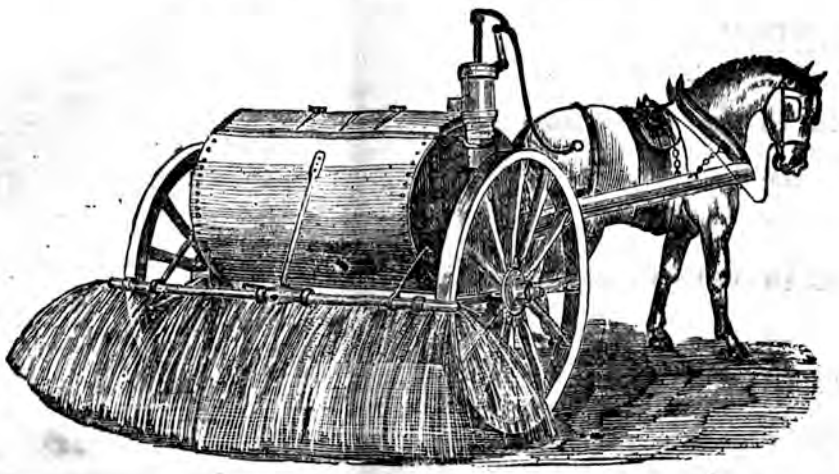
Importers of Engines, Boilers, Pulsometer and other Pumps and Pumping Machinery, Englebert's lubricating oil for cylinders and heavy bearings, Steam Pressure Gauges, Spring Pulleys, Machine tools, Steam Hammers, Wire Ropes, both steel and Galvanised iron, Portland Cement, Galvanised corrugated Iron in large quantities and assorted sizes, Ridging, Guttering etc. etc. Sole Agents for Roger's "Rajah" Sugarcane Mills and Ryland's patent "Metal Tubing" poleless tents. Designs furnished free of charge with complete estimates for all kinds of iron Buildings and Bridges and general engineering work 159

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

STREET WATERING CART.



To hold 95 gallons. Suitable for a small horse.

This Cart is made for the express purpose of watering streets and highways; it is of cylindrical shape, and placed along the axle instead of across, which prevents the heavy wash so liable to lift the horse or bullock off its legs. The body is made of wrought-iron; it is mounted on strong wrought-iron wheels, fitted with wooden shafts, and an iron distributor to throw water over a wide space. A pump for filling from tank or well may also be added. Can be drawn by a pony or small horse ... ... Rs. 350-0 each
If fitted with pump and 20 feet of I. R. suction hose ... ... „ 400-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-0 „

SWING MANURE OR NIGHT-SOIL CART.

To hold 60 gallons Suitable for a pony.

With two tanks to one carriage, a large quantity of manure can be carted in a short time, one tank being filled while the other is conveyed away.

Price complete, with galvanized iron tank fitted, with our improved secure cover ... ... Rs. 155-0 each
Extra tanks ... ... „ 70-0 „
If fitted with yoke for single Bullock, extra ... ... „ 8-8 „

Ten per cent. Discount for cash with order

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 71

TEA! TEA! TEA!

FOR THE MILLION

READ THIS

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, SHOPKEEPERS AND AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., (Ltd.) Calcutta.

ARE PUTTING UP

PURE INDIAN TEA in small packets of, **1**, **2** and **4** oz. sizes, for retail sale at **3** pice **6** pice and **3** annas respectively.

This is the Tea the Masses of the People like, and this is the Tea they are asking for

VERY SALEABLE! DEMAND INCREASING! QUALITY GUARANTEED PURE!

NO SHOP SHOULD BE WITHOUT THESE SMALL PACKET TEAS.

SPECIALITY,

Small packets from 3 pice upwards for the Million,

ALSO.—Larger Packages and finer quality in tins from ½lb. to 10 lbs to suit *all tastes.*

Apply for prices and particulars to

LYALL MARSHALL & Co.,

No. 123 *Managing Agents 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.*

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street Calcutta. 25

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO

LIMITED.

Established 1861.

Capital fully Snbscribed ... £ 2,500,000
Capital paid-up ... „ 250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed ... £ 2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. G. Apcar, Esq., (Apcar & Co.)
N. H. T. Becker, Esq., (Ernsthausen & Co.)
The Hon. Rajah Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E., (Prawnkissen Law & Co.)
R. P. Heilgers, Esq., (F. W. Heilgers & Co.)
W. J. M. McCaw Esq., (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co.)
F. E. Patteson, Esq., (Hoare, Miller & Co.)
Octavius Steel, Esq., (Octavius Steel & Co.)
Hon'ble Robt. Steel, (R. Steel & Co.)
C. R. Hills Esq., (J. Thomas & Co.)
Sir Alexander. Wilson (Jardine, Skinner & Co.)

Funds and property *in hand* including paid-up Capital on 31st December 1887, £2,613,059 of which £1,070,064, constituted the Life Trust Fund.

Exceptional security to all policy-holders. Moderate (but *not unsafely low*) rates, economical management, immediate settlement of claims, liberal conditions and quinquennial Bonuses, are among the inducements offered by the Life Department.

Security is the most important element in a Life Assurance contract, although, the temptation afforded by inadequate rates frequently causes it to be disregarded.

Absolute certainty of meeting its engagements cannot be guaranteed by any Office charging insufficient rates.

In order to meet Native requirements the Directors grant policies on the lives of native gentlemen in Government or first class European employ,

1. For Ordinary Assurances for the whole term of Life either with participation in profits or at a low rate without profits.
2. Assurances by a limited number of payments with or without profits, with the privilege in the event of discontinuance, of a free paid-up policy being granted of proportionate amount.
3. Assurances for short terms of years certain.
4. Endowment Assurances with or without profit payable at a specified age, or sooner in the event of previous death.

Prospectuses, and all further informations on application to

C H. OGBOURNE,
Manager and Underwriter.
57 29, *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.*

N. G CHATTERJEA'S

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal. Established in 1869

SEEDS! PLANTS!! SEEDS!!!

OUR fresh American and English vegetable and flower seeds from D. Landreth and Sons, R. Buist. Jr. and Sutton and Sons, the well-known seedsmen of America and England have just arrived.

A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

A packet of 30 distinct sorts of the above seeds, packed here, at Rs. 4.

A packet of 20 distinct sorts of Buist's fresh American Cabbages, &c., &c., vegetable seeds, packed here, at Rs. 2-8.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of Sutton's fresh and new English Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c. &c., vegetable seeds, packed in ornamental tin box in England, at Rs. 3.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of American double and all double choice flower seeds, made up in America with colored portraits and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8.

A packet of 15 distinct varieties of fresh, beautiful, choice and very-double sutton's English season flower seeds packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3-8.

First class American and superior Patna Cauliflower seeds at Rs. 1-8 and 1 per tola respectively. Potatoe seed Rs. 5 per tola and Ans. 12 per paper. Durable hedge seed Re. 1 per tola, and very large Patna Onion seed Ans. 4 per tola.

A packet of various distinct sorts of present sowing native vegetable seeds at Re. 1.

Best Lychees, Langra and other named varieties of Mangoes, Nashpatis, Oranges, &c. grafts direct from Mozufferpore, Hajipore, Durbhunga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively can be had here at moderate prices. Besides these rare and best Mangoes, Lychees, &c., &c., fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Roses, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names are available here at cheapest rates possible.

Catalogues on application with half anna postage.

BIJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
Managing Proprietor.
162 *Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

Advertisements.

TO LET,

As a Nursery Garden, with the fruit, grass and fishing.

The large Garden about 110 biggahs in extent, situated at Kamarhatty on the west side of the Barrackpore Road, 8½ miles from Government House, Calcutta. The garden is full of fruit trees of various description and contains 5 large tanks.

A Free Dispensary and Hospital are being established in the garden and a Free School may also be established there.

A principal condition of the lease will be that the tenant will be bound to keep the garden clear and free from jungle at all times.

For further particulars apply to the Administrator-General of Bengal, at whose office a plan of the garden can be seen.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

1 Council House Street,
CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889. 84

DR. LAZARUS'S
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 ans

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic;—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

R. S. ALBERT & Co.'s Compound Phosphoric Elixir is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

R. S. ALBERT & CO'S SPLEEN POWDER.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co, Allahabad. 14

CALCUTTA AËRATED WATER COY.
ALL AËRATED, MINERAL AND SWEET WATERS, CORDIALS, &C., OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.
SODA WATER
A SPECIALITY,
Equal to the best London makes.
THESE WATERS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST PROCURABLE.
To large consumers, Samples free.
32, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, SOUTH.
142

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
EBECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases

Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found to equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human Machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse in action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

The natives of India will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood, as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflamations in hot climates they stand without a rival

Prepared only, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham; St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes 9½d, 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d. with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers every where.

NOTICE.

"Messrs Naylor Son Grimes and Co. wil forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter, sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates 9½d. size 9 annas per box 1s. ½l. size 12 annas per box 2s-9d size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount.

"Chemists and Store-keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

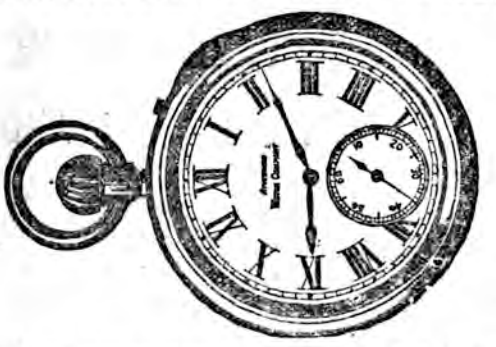
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,

53 *Wholesale Depot, 35, Clive Street Calcutta.*

FINE LEVER WATCHES.

TO BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE IN INDIA.



The long experience we have acquired in India as practical Watchmakers and Manufacturers enable us to form a practical knowledge of the requirements essential to this climate, the deteriorating influence of which have such disastrous effect on Watches not especially made to withstand it.

We desire particuler attention to the unequalled quality as well as to the unrivalled prices of the new Lever Watches we manufacture, which differ essentially with the ever increasing number of cheap production on the quality of the materials employed in their construction, as well as in the compact form and strength of their movements, their accurate performance and their durability.

The cases are made of standard Sliver and of sufficient substance to afford effective protection to the works. we do not manufacture for the Trade, and can give better value and better goods. These Watches being direct from the Manufacturer, you save the retailer and middlemen's profit on your purchases

No. 36.a—Hunter Sterling Silver Watch, ¾ plate, Lever movement, Key wind, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted for variations of temperature and position ... Rs. 25
Chased and richly engraved case ... Rs. 28

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

No. 4a.—The same, *Keyless*, 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels, compensation balance, adjusted ... Rs. 35
Chesed and richly engraved case ... Rs. 38

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

No. 12a.—The same *Keyless*, pure Nickel Silver case, *not plated*, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted... Rs. 22
Jewelled in 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels ... Rs. 25
No. 21.—" Guard's" Watches, the strongest in India ... Rs. 21

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
CALCUTTA, 2 CHOWRINGHEE
BOMBAY, 15 HORNBY ROAD.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application. 168

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,146
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£814,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£35,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1888, over	...	£512,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£340,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£100,500

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA:

1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs Morgan and Co.)

MORGAN & CO.,
Life Managers.

Prospectus and Report sent on application. 175